

# DAILY REPORT

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NAKASONE DISCUSSES DEFENSE, REAGAN MEETING

OW190757 Tokyo KYODO in English 0745 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Toyama, Dec 19, KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone indicated Sunday his intention to increase Japan's defense spending by 7 percent next fiscal year in order to honor a pledge Japan made to the United States last year.

Nakasone visited Toyama to support his ruling Liberal-Democratic Party candidate for a House of Councillors election. Defense is one of the two major issues troubling Japan-U.S. bilateral relations, the other being trade.

President Ronald Reagan's administration has been pressing Japan to shoulder an increased burden in the defense of the nation to meet what it called a Soviet military buildup in this part of the world.

Nakasone, who succeeded Zenko Suzuki as prime minister November 26, stressed that he does not intend to treat defense outlays as "sacrosanct" but said that Japan must take "appropriate" steps in order to maintain favorable international relations.

He also pointed out that Suzuki, in his talks with Reagan in Washington in May last year, pledged that Japan would make significant efforts in the buildup of Japan's defense. Nakasone said his new conservative regime would like to respond with adequate measures to honor the pledge Suzuki made.

Suzuki's government budgeted yen 2.5 trillion (about dollar 10 billion) for defense in the current fiscal year ending next March 31. This amount was 0.93 percent of the country's gross national product (GNP) and represented an increase of 7.56 percent from the defense outlay for fiscal 1980.

If the rate of growth in defense expenditure next fiscal year reaches the 7 percent level -- the figure the United States has been urging -- it would amount to about yen 2.7 trillion. The Finance Ministry has been reluctant to boost defense spending that much, citing the current deficit in state finances.

Nakasone is scheduled to visit Washington in mid-January for his first meeting with Reagan since assuming office. He said his government will try its utmost to map out the fiscal 1983 budget before the end of this year.

The prime minister's remark at Toyama Sunday appeared to be a reconfirmation of the statement he made at a meeting of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives earlier that his Cabinet hoped to keep the 7 percent level in the increase in defense expenditure in fiscal 1983.

Speaking on Japan's trade friction with the United States and West European countries, Nakasone said he is not considering implementing what might be described as Japan's third market opening measures. He said his government instead hoped to promote the market opening measures already initiated.

The prime minister said Japan will heed requests made by America and West Europe, but at the same time Japan will speak out what it must speak.

He said in his meeting with Reagan at the White House, he wished to exchange views "from a border point of view: on East-West and North-South problems and fundamental matters designed to break through global recession.

SANO UNHAPPY AT U.S. REJECTION OF TRADE OFFER

OW201035 Tokyo KYODO in English 0749 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 20, KYODO -- The chief Japanese negotiator for the latest Japan-U.S. agricultural trade talks in Washington Monday expressed a strong dissatisfaction over America's unilateral rejection of a new Japanese offer to increase import quotas for six agricultural products, including tomato juice.

"It is very regrettable the U.S. disrupted Japan's step-by-step efforts for market openings on the ground it didn't like the pace," said Hiroya Sano, director general of the Economic Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Meeting newsmen at the ministry, Sano also expressed his view against the inclusion of Japan's proposal to the U.S. at the Washington meeting for reducing tariffs on some 40 agricultural products in the "third round of market opening measures" under the present circumstances.

"I don't think such step will have any effect on the visit to the U.S. by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone" (January), he said.

Sano explained that the U.S. would not be convinced by such a step, without liberalization of beef and orange imports, citing the U.S. plan to appeal against Japan's residual import restrictions on agricultural products to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

He said the U.S. took the action in spite of Japan's warning that it could not lower the tariffs on them even if the U.S. brings the case to the GATT.

Touching on the issue of beef and oranges, Sano said he had exchanged views with the U.S. officials on the schedule for reopening the talks on the matter.

Indicating that there were no specific progress in the latest talks in Washington due to the strong U.S. request for import liberalization, Sano said it was difficult to predict future developments under the present circumstances.

But he expressed optimism about the future, adding: "The negotiators well understand their difficult domestic situations and that there was no perception gap."

Meanwhile, Sakuei Matsumoto, deputy minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, told newsmen he would try to persuade the U.S. that its appeal to the GATT would not have a good effect on bilateral relations in his meeting with Richard E. Lyng, deputy secretary of agriculture, this week.

He said that he would explain to Lyng why Japan cannot liberalize the import of agricultural products.

Matsumoto also expressed the hope to exchange views with Lyng about the schedule for reopening talks on the beef and orange issue.

Matsumoto is scheduled to meet with Lyng on Tuesday in San Francisco and inspect orange farm and cattle raising situation in the area on Wednesday before meeting officials of U.S. agricultural bodies on Thursday.

ABE REJECTS FINANCING OF U.S. NAVY SHIPS

OW180347 Tokyo KYODO in English 0329 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 18, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Saturday rejected U.S. calls for bearing part of expenses to maintain and repair U.S. warships deployed around Japanese waters.

Abe told a House of Representative committee meeting that cannot be done within the framework of the status of forces agreement under the Japan-U.S. security treaty. The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee this week passed a resolution urging Japan to share that kind of financial burden.

Abe said Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is ready to tell congressional leaders why Japan cannot comply with the U.S. request when he visits Washington next month. He added the two governments have no intention at present to revise the status of forces agreement.

SONG ZHIGUANG INVITES SHINTARO ABE TO VISIT PRC

OW200843 Tokyo KYODO in English 0837 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 20, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Monday promised utmost Japanese efforts to help China implement its economic modernization program.

He made the promise when Chinese Ambassador Song Zhiguang paid a courtesy call to congratulate Abe on his ministerial appointment. During the 20-minute meeting, the ambassador expressed China's determination to further strengthen the bilateral relations in the wake of the first decade of cooperation since diplomatic ties were established in 1972.

Song formally extended an invitation to Abe to visit China at his convenience, and the foreign minister agreed to do so, ministry officials said.

FIRST FOREIGN TRAVEL OFFICE OPENED IN BEIJING

OW180123 Tokyo KYODO in English 0102 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, Dec 17, KYODO -- The Japan Travel Bureau opened a representative office in Beijing Friday in a ceremony attended by many Japanese and Chinese economic and political leaders. It was the first foreign travel office to be opened in China. Japanese travellers to China totaled 126,000 in 1981, with an increase to 150,000 expected this year, rising to 400,000 by 1985.

IDEMITSU COMPANY STRIKES OIL IN TONKIN GULF

OW180101 Tokyo KYODO in English 1102 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 17, KYODO -- Idemitsu Kosan Co. said Friday its joint offshore oil development venture with China and France has struck oil and natural gas near Hainan Island in the Gulf of Tonkin.

Idemitsu said that 2,300-2,700 barrels of oil and 300,000 cubic meters of natural gas per day had been confirmed in three strata 2,000 meters below the sea bed. The tripartite venture is formed by five Japanese companies including Idemitsu's subsidiary, Idemitsu Petroleum Development Co., the China National Petroleum Corp. and France's state-run French Petroleum Co. (CFP).

Eight test wells have been drilled in the offshore area, and oil has been found in six of them, an Idemitsu official said. He said the group would start preparations for production some time next year and begin commercial operations in 1985.

SOUTH KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLYMEN ARRIVE 20 DEC

OW200428 Tokyo KYODO in English 0354 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 20, KYODO -- Fifty South Korean national assemblymen arrived in Tokyo Monday for a meeting with pro-Seoul Japanese parliamentarians to discuss bilateral affairs. The one-day joint session of the Japan-Korea and Korea-Japan Parliamentarians Leagues will be held Tuesday at a Tokyo hotel. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is scheduled to address the meeting.

The delegation, led by Chairman Yi Chae-hyong, will pay a courtesy call on Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Monday afternoon.

The delegates will also meet with leaders of the Liberal Democratic Party, the Democratic Socialist Party and the New Liberal Club Wednesday.

JAPANESE MIDEAST ENVOYS MEET PREMIER NAKASONE

OW171153 Tokyo KYODO in English 1118 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 17, KYODO -- Japanese ambassadors to Middle East countries told Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday that a visit by him to the Mideast at an early date would greatly help promote friendship between Japan and the region. The suggestion came when envoys accredited to 18 Mideast countries, now in Tokyo for a regular meeting, called on Nakasone at his official residence.

The diplomats told the prime minister that the countries where they represent Japan now have greater expectations that friendship with Japan would deepen in view of the fact that Nakasone had served as chairman of the Parliamentarian League for Japan-Arab Friendship until just before he became premier last month.

According to officials, Nakasone agreed with the ambassadors on the importance of a visit to the Middle East. But he did not make any specific commitment, they said.

Briefing the prime minister on current Mideast developments, the ambassadors were understood to have further suggested that Japan should offer "some kind of cooperation" to the peace-keeping force now stationed in Lebanon.

Though the Iran-Iraq war continues unabated, the rest of the Near and Middle East region is fairly quiet and Japan should seize the opportunity to work out economic cooperation and other measures concerning the area, the envoys suggested.

The prime minister's response to these suggestions was not immediately available.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda told reporters later, however, that a visit by Nakasone to the Middle East must be considered sooner or later. He indicated that the time might be right sometime in the latter half of next year.

KCNA REPORTS U.S. F-16 CRASH IN SOUTH KOREA

SK200404 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 20 (KCNA) -- An "F-16" fighter plane of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea crashed on December 16 near Sosan, South Chungchong Province, according to a report. The air pirate met the disaster while conducting a frantic air exercise together with other planes including "F-5 Phantom" fighter planes belonging to the U.S. Marine air force unit. This is a deserving punishment meted out to aggressors engrossed in war provocation manoeuvres.

VRPR SCORES U.S. PLAN TO SUPPLY F-20'S TO SOUTH

SK180817 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] The U.S. Government is maneuvering to give the Chon Tu-hwan clique 60 to 80 modern F-20 fighters. This is part of the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists to strengthen the war capability of the ROK Armed Forces to provoke a new war on the Korean Peninsula. The U.S. imperialists are thus inciting the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to provoke a war against the North, supplying it modern fighters and various other modern arms and military equipment.

This is proof that the U.S. imperialists are our people's arch-enemy who are a grave obstacle to peace on the Korean Peninsula and to the peaceful reunification of Korea, as well as aggressors and the masterminds of war threatening peace in the Far East. The U.S. Government should stop all war maneuvers and withdraw from this land.

VRPR ON HOLDRIDGE REMARKS ON SOUTH'S IMPORTANCE

SK190342 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] In today's press interview, Holdridge, assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs of the U.S. department of state, babbled that, in view of South Korea's strategic importance, the security of South Korea is a priority in U.S. diplomatic policy toward South Korea.

This exposes that the U.S. imperialists are bent on maintaining and strengthening the fascist Chon Tu-hwan regime, a puppet colonial regime, in an attempt to keep South Korea as their permanent colony and military base.

It is because they scheme to keep South Korea as a permanent colony and military base that the U.S. imperialists, while continuously stationing their troops in South Korea and reinforcing them, are instigating the Chon Tu-hwan ring to fascism, war and division by strongly supporting it and strengthening the assistance to the ring.

This tells us that the U.S. imperialists are the declared enemy of our people and the first target to our people's struggle.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES UPCOMING 'TEAM-SPIRIT '83'

SK170847 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2253 GMT 16 Dec 82

[NODONG SINMUN 17 December commentary: "Adventurous, Reckless Acts of Bellicose Elements"]

[Text] According to a report, the U.S. imperialists are going to stage the so-called the Team Spirit '83 joint military exercise together with the treacherous South Korean puppets from 1 February to mid-April next year in and around South Korea.

A spokesman for the U.S.-puppet Combined Forces Command in South Korea said that around 70,000 military forces, including a U.S. Army division headquarters, an infantry brigade, task force units, a marine combat unit of the 7th Fleet, the strategic tactical and airlift operational unit of the U.S. Pacific Air Force and two U.S. carrier battle groups, all from U.S. military forces deployed in South Korea, the U.S. mainland and Pacific region, will participate in these exercises, together with some 118,000 puppet army troops. Thus, he noted, a total of some 188,000 will join in various ground, naval and air exercises.

This is a new, grave military threat against our republic aimed at frightening the South Korean people who have risen in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

At a time when tension on the Korean Peninsula has been aggravated as far as it can be [kinjang sangtaega paengpaeng haejiltaero paengpaeng haejin] due to the constant military provocations by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, unprecedentedly large-scale war exercises are going to be staged by deploying some 30,000 more troops than in similar military exercises last year. This clearly shows how reckless the U.S. imperialists' military gamble is.

The Team Spirit '83 exercise is a step-by-step escalation of provocative military exercises against the Korean people. This is an adventurous, frenzied racket of playing with fire by warmongers pursuing vicious aims to more completely perfect the readiness of an actual war by accelerating preparations for provoking war.

These exercises, far surpassing the extent of being a test war and preliminary war [yebi chonjaeng] against our republic, have a very dangerous nature. No one knows when such U.S. imperialists' reckless military provocations, which are taking place one after another, will be turned into the full-scale war of aggression. Furthermore, the fact that these exercises are to be staged in places very close to the Military Demarcation Line increases such a danger.

The Team Spirit '83 exercise, which the U.S. imperialists are going to stage in the near future, are a vicious challenge and provocation against our republic and to the entire Korean people and an intolerable criminal act of aggression leading the situation on the Korean Peninsula and in Asia to the brink of war.

These military exercises are intensely exposing the bellicose nature of Reagan, the boss of the U.S. imperialists.

Since Reagan became U.S. President, the U.S. imperialists' policy toward Korea have become more aggressive, more bellicose and more adventurous.

The Reagan administration, while raving that the Korean Peninsula is a test ground for a confrontation of power in the 1980's, has increased on a large scale U.S. military forces in and around South Korea and accelerated preparations for a new Korean war. Recently, it staged a large-scale offensive fleet mobilization exercise against us by pushing naval and air forces into the eastern sea of our country and held joint training in air firepower together with the puppets.

The U.S. imperialist warmongers have worked out a new aggressive military plan for forming a joint defense front among U.S. military forces, Japanese troops and the South Korean puppet army by dragging the Japanese troops of aggression into South Korea in an emergency.

All the new military moves of the Reagan government, including the Team Spirit '83 exercise, prove that the U.S. imperialists are more frantically running on the adventurous road to provoke a Korean war and that they are wickedly scheming to make Korea a flash point for a new large-scale war.

The U.S. imperialists are the very ringleaders who threaten peace in Korea and in Asia. While spreading the lie of a threat from the North, they have the impudence to rave that security in South Korea is indispensable to the strategic interests of the United States and that such war exercises are aimed at defending South Korea.

This is preposterous sophistry designed to legalize their new war preparation maneuvers, which are becoming more naked. They are about to stage war exercises, which remind one of actual war, by mobilizing enormous aggressive forces -- something which can be seen only in time of war -- after turning South Korea into a base for nuclear warfare and a powderkeg. This shows that the idea of a threat from the North is untrue and that the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula comes from the South.

It is brigandish that they rave about defense and security after having created the danger of war. The threat from the North and security in South Korea, which are frequently raved about by the U.S. imperialists, are none other than slogans for aggression and war.

As a mercenary of the U.S. imperialists in their war of aggression and as their stooge for a new war, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is attempting to achieve his ambition for long-term power by driving fellow countrymen into the disaster of war under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists.

The maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to achieve their filthy ambition through a war of aggression are the reckless and rash acts of foolish people.

If the U.S. imperialists go down the adventurous road of new war provocations, it will only result in the acceleration of their own destruction after their stern denunciation and rejection by the entire world as warmongers and as the enemy of peace and security.

If the U.S. imperialists touch off a war in Korea at last, this will only bring death to the aggressors. If traitor Chon Tu-hwan continues running amok as a servant of the U.S. imperialist masters' policy of war, he will only expedite his own downfall.

Tension still persists on the Korean Peninsula and the danger of war is increasing every day entirely due to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of war. The U.S. imperialists must pull out their aggressive troops and all lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, from South Korea and immediately stop the adventurous new war provocation maneuvers in accord with the demand of all Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world.

#### NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES SOUTH'S DEFENSE EXERCISE

SK180656 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2253 GMT 17 Dec 82

[NODONG SINMUN 18 December commentary: "An Unusual War Trumpeting"]

[Text] After playing the game of visiting the frontline areas on the eve of the year's end by mobilizing puppet State Council members, traitor Chon Tu-hwan and leading bosses of the puppet military toured puppet army, navy and air force units on the East and West frontlines on 14 and 15 December and fanned war zeal. Spreading the theory of southward invasion by referring to the military moves of the North, the puppet traitor babbled about the need for arming the puppet armed forces with an offensive concept, for concentrating on terrain familiarization, night and winter training and for highly cultivating the capability for joint tactical operations by the three puppet military branches. He also raved about the need for converting puppet administrative personnel into combat personnel and for further strengthening a civil mobilization system in case of a contingency.

The puppet traitor's fanning war zeal by scouring frontline units accompanied by bosses of the military hooligans after holding a very reckless war conference with commanders of the puppet armed forces is very unusual. This brazenly reveals a vicious, wicked plot to provoke a war against our republic. Following the U.S. imperialists' strategy of aggression against Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan clique of military hooligans is now more frantically running amok than ever before to light the fuse of war. In accordance with the U.S. imperialists' script and direction, the puppets have daily kicked up frantic war exercise rackets on land, in the skies and on sea over the past month, simulating an attack against us. Such war exercises as a joint air firing exercise with the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces, the Ssanyong exercise, and a nighttime and daytime sea exercise have been staged daily. Naval firing exercises have also been continuously staged.

While giving impetus to the maneuvers to increase their military capability, the puppets are holding negotiations to introduce scores of F-20 fighters from the United States. After issuing an order about emergency vigilance to the police, the puppets have bound the hands and feet of the people and are trying to convert administrative personnel into combat personnel and to complete a civil mobilization system. Why are they playing such a game if they are not trying to light the fuse of war?

Because of the adventurous war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique of military hooligans -- a group of their stooges -- a dangerous situation in which one cannot tell when the fuse of war might explode has developed in our country. It is the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people and the world's peace-loving people to ease tension in Korea and to provide a guarantee for peace and peaceful reunification. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique of military hooligans have perversely sought not peace, but war. This is an wicked challenge to the people's desire and the trend of the contemporary era for achieving peace and peaceful reunification in Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's babbling that it is viewing someone's moves is nothing but an excuse to justify its provocative war maneuvers and reflects its stubbornness. Those ringleaders who have heightened tension and disturbed peace in Korea today are none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan clique of military hooligans -- a group of their stooges.

As a matter of fact, the dark clouds of war are coming from the South. The puppet traitor's babbling about the need for strengthening war exercises of the puppet armed forces not with a defensive but with an offensive concept is very significant.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is trying to occupy the position of a colonial puppet forever at the price of frantically blowing a bellicose trumpet and of faithfully executing the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war. By creating a tense atmosphere, as if something were about to happen, and by fanning the consciousness of confrontation and war among the people, the puppets are trying to thwart the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and democracy against fascism, which has been intensified in South Korea, and to overcome the crisis of colonial, fascist rule. However, this is a foolish attempt. The Chon Tu-hwan clique's maneuvers to make the people cannon fodder for its imperialist masters by following the imperialists' strategy against Korea will only meet the people's resistance and denunciation.

If the Chon Tu-hwan clique of military hooligans continues to obstinately traverse the adventurous road of war, rejecting the unanimous desire of the people and the trend of the contemporary era, it will never be able to attain good results. The Chon Tu-hwan clique must not run amok recklessly.

NODONG SINMUN HITS U.S.-KOREA TIES OBSERVANCE

SK190947 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0918 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 19 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on a "ceremony for the completion of a monument" to the "centenary of the Korea-U.S. treaty" held by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan in Inchon, says: Through this "ceremony," the traitor tried to create an illusion about the United States among the people, dampen their anti-U.S. fighting spirit and thereby win the favour of his master.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique reportedly erected a "monument" depicting the U.S. imperialist pirate ship which intruded into our country to force the "Korea-U.S. treaty" upon our country and built in it even statues of the aggressor and the traitor who signed the treaty.

The author of the commentary says: The "Korea-U.S. treaty" was an unequal treaty of aggression and subjugation which stipulated unlimited rights including the "extra-territorial rights" for the U.S. pirates and imposed upon the feudal government of the Yi Dynasty only the obligation to obey them. Under this treaty, the U.S. aggressors crudely infringed upon the sovereignty of the Korean nation and slaughtered and plundered our compatriots.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan built the "monument" by squandering a large amount of materials and labour force, distorting the 100-year history of the U.S. imperialist aggression and plunder as one of "friendship and amity." This once again revealed in all nakedness the traitorous nature of the colonial puppet.

Recalling that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan imposed death and heavy penalties upon those involved in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan, synchronising with the "ceremony for the completion of the monument" in Inchon, the commentary goes on: It can be committed only by the flunkeyist traitors to build a "monument" for the aggressors, praising their "exploits," while penalizing patriots who resisted against the aggressors.

It is evident that in holding the "ceremony" the Chon Tu-hwan clique tried to take the edge off the people's anti-U.S. struggle by creating an illusion about the United States among them and thus curry favour with its master.

But this is a foolish design. The South Korean people regard the U.S. imperialists not as a "friend" but as their enemy and hold high the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

The so-called "monument" erected in Inchon is a testimony of the crimes of the aggressor and traitor and will make the people rise more vigorously in the anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggle. It will be smashed to pieces before long together with the destruction of the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

SOUTH KOREAN DEFECTOR'S MOTIVATION DISCUSSED

SK190928 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0910 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 19 (KCNA) -- Pak Hyon-mun, superior private of the 5th Company, 2nd Battalion, 51st Regiment, 12th Division of the South Korean puppet army, who crossed over to the northern half of the DPRK on December 8, explained what made him take this action.

Deeply impressed by the powerful industry and the happy and worthwhile life of workers in the northern half of the DPRK during his visits to various factories, he said he was just, a hundred times just in coming over to the North.

He was born in Chongsang-ri, Samchok-up, Samchok County, South Korean Kangwon Province. Referring to the motive of his coming over to the North, he said: Through my life I was disillusioned by the South Korean society where "the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer" and longed for the northern half of the DPRK where there is neither exploitation nor oppression and all people are equally well off.

Saying that he was drafted into the puppet army in May last year, he continued: I did not want to live, meekly obedient like a slave to the U.S. imperialists and the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

In July this year I was posted at the GP (observation post) on the frontline. This was a golden chance for me to come over to the North. I acted up to my conviction on the night of December 5 when I was sent on the cooks' duty.

He further said... As an expression of my determined resistance against the disgraceful "ROK Army" life forced upon me by the U.S. imperialists and the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and their new war provocation manoeuvres, I blew up the fuel depot at my post with four handgrenades and came over to the northern half of the DPRK to be embraced in the warm bosom of General Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation.

Now I am spending happy and worthwhile days under the care of the fatherly leader and amid the warm hospitality of the brothers in the northern half of the DPRK.

Though it was only a few days ago that I crossed over to the North, its reality made me keenly feel what a great honour it is for our nation to have its great leader in the person of respected General Kim Il-song, and convinced me that only under his government the people in the South can also live a happy life with nothing more to desire in a good society like the people in the North.

To live a happy life in a reunified land, holding the great leader General Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il in high esteem, the South Korean people should vigorously wage the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle, drive out the Yankees and build an independent and democratic new system.

The officers and men of the "ROK Army" should not undergo all sorts of humiliation, shackled to the colonial mercenary army of the Yankees, but take the road of the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle joining hands with the South Korean people.

In the future I will be boundlessly loyal to the great leader General Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il and devote all my strength to the work for bringing earlier the reunification of the country.

#### VARIOUS GROUPS REACT TO KIM TAE-CHUNG RELEASE

##### DFRF Statement

SK200638 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Statement issued 18 December by the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland -- read by announcer]

[Text] On 16 December, the South Korean fascist clique all of a sudden transferred to Seoul National University Hospital democratic personage Kim Tae-chung, who had been detained in prison for a long period and subjected to brutal torture and inhumane persecution, and announced that he would be allowed to go abroad for medical treatment in accordance with the wishes of his wife and family.

At present, in the United States and South Korea, there is a clamor that this step the puppet clique has taken vis-a-vis Kim Tae-chung is ~~humanitarian~~ solicitude and the greatest leniency. However, this is simply a farce.

As for Kim Tae-chung, he is a democratic personage who has done nothing wrong. From the beginning, he should not have been subjected to suppression and, thus, his ~~imprisonment~~ was illegal and entirely unjust.

The puppets, who continued the illegal detention of Kim Tae-chung against protests and denunciation at home and abroad, have now unwillingly, belatedly and suddenly released him on the excuse of medical treatment. However, this is by no means something done out of leniency or magnanimity.

The step that the puppets have taken this time on Kim Tae-chung is a political ~~strategem~~ resulting from the puppets' surrender to the strong pressure of the entire Korean people and the world's progressive people, who have struggled for his release for a long period. And it is a trick invented by those driven into a corner due to all kinds of irregularities, corruption and crimes to extricate themselves from isolation within and without.

As everyone knows, in the midst of the vigorous anti-U.S. struggle for independence and for the fatherland's reunification (?among the South Korean people), the movement for the release of Kim Tae-chung has been carried out on a broad scale. And now, in connection with the 10-year lapse since his abduction, the movement seems to have escalated to an even broader struggle.

In Japan and many other world nations, too, the signature campaign for the release of Kim Tae-chung and various forms of struggle to this end are being persistently carried out.

Meanwhile, in South Korea, in the wake of the curb-loan scandal -- one unprecedented in history in its scale (?which popped up in the midst of the so-called campaign to eliminate corruption and to seek clean government) -- and other crimes, such as graft by those who amassed wealth through the abuse of power, the U.S. rice scandal, the canned salmon scandal, the accidents at Seoul subway construction sites, the scandals in the handling of Saemaul Movement funds, the incident of drug-smuggling and the Uiryong massacre, the people's animosity and indignation against the Chon Tu-hwan clique have now reached an extreme.

Thus, it is under these circumstances that the puppet clique, in an attempt to find a way out of the ever-growing crisis in its rule through a settlement of the Kim Tae-chung issue in form only, has suddenly taken the step of transferring Kim Tae-chung to the hospital.

It is clear to everyone, however, that this step does not mean a complete release of Kim Tae-chung nor a complete restoration of his position. Kim Tae-chung cannot be thought of apart from political activity. Hence, unless his freedom of political activity is allowed, there can be no solution of the Kim Tae-chung issue.

The puppets transferred Kim Tae-chung from prison to a hospital, not to his house, and are trying further to move him to a faraway foreign land, instead of returning him to his house. This inhumane and antinational scheme is nothing but a dastardly plot to keep him from conducting political activity of any kind.

The step of moving Kim Tae-chung to a hospital, which virtually negates humanitarian while using it as a facade, is not an invention of the puppets in Seoul but a script written by the master of the White House in the United States. Originally, the Kim Tae-chung case was a product of the U.S. imperialists' policy of neocolonialism against South Korea.

Thus, it is a premeditated and defamatory political terror that has been concocted and carried out by the U.S. imperialists. It was precisely by the mastermind of the U.S. imperialists that, in the early 1970's, Kim Tae-chung was illegally abducted by the former South Korean dictator and became a victim of that former dictatorship. And, it was also for no reason other than the instigation of the U.S. imperialists that, as the 1980's began, he was arrested again by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military clique and has suffered in prison up to now.

As the Kim Tae-chung case gradually creates anti-U.S. sentiment in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists try, through the so-called lenient step, to cover up the dirty color of the violator of human rights with the veil of an angel and camouflage the colonial military fascist dictatorship in South Korea with the mask of democracy and humanitarianism.

Expressing indignation at the trick of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group to delude public opinion by moving South Korean democratic personage Kim Tae-chung from prison to a hospital, the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF] solemnly declares as follows:

The Kim Tae-chung issue in South Korea must be completely settled without delay.

The complete settlement of the Kim Tae-chung issue can be achieved only when all the unjust penalties passed upon him are revoked, he is acquitted and his freedom of political activity is fully guaranteed.

As demanded by the people at home and abroad, Kim Tae-chung must be completely released at an early date and freedom of all political activities be ensured to him.

Along with this, those involved in the Kim Tae-chung case, participants in the Kwangju popular uprising, those involved in the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan and all other political prisoners and patriotic people must be released unconditionally and immediately.

The U.S. imperialists must not turn away their faces from the reality of South Korea where the tide of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence is rising higher with each passing day but must withdraw without delay, taking along all their aggressive forces including the troops and nuclear weapons.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must not try to bridge the crisis of its rule and maintain power by setting Kim Tae-chung free in form only but must apologize for all its crimes and step down from power as demanded by the South Korean people.

We take this opportunity to express the expectation that all the progressive people, democratic political parties and organizations and personages of the world will wage an even broader struggle in various forms for a complete settlement of the Kim Tae-chung issue and render active support and encouragement as ever to the just patriotic struggle of the South Korean people against U.S. imperialism and for independence, against fascism and for democracy and the fatherland's reunification.

VRPR Comment

SK181129 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Having transferred Mr Kim Tae-chung to the Seoul National University Hospital because his illness had worsened and because voices of denunciation had risen at home and abroad, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is mobilizing its propaganda mouthpieces, babbling as if this action were a humanitarian measure.

This is a deceitful tactic to pacify voices at home and abroad demanding the immediate release of Mr Kim Tae-chung and his reinstatement, and it is a popularity gambit to hike the value of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's dirty body.

No act committed by Mr. Kim Tae-chung, a patriotic democratic figure who has opposed fascism and division and has demanded the democratization of society and the country's peaceful reunification, can be a crime.

This notwithstanding, branding Mr Kim Tae-chung the mastermind of attempted sedition and pro-communist element, the Chon Tu-hwan ring tried to eliminate him.

When this sordid, murderous act was exposed and denounced at home and abroad, the Chon Tu-hwan ring transferred him to the Seoul National University hospital, pretending as if it were granting him leniency. This is not leniency but a mockery, a popularity gambit and an act to extricate the Chon Tu-hwan ring itself from isolation at home and abroad.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must completely free Mr. Kim Tae-chung and unconditionally reinstate him in accordance with the unanimous demand at home and abroad. And the ring must immediately and unconditionally release all political prisoners, including those involved in the Kim Tae-chung case, and all prisoners of conscience.

#### Chongnyon Denunciation

SK192326 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2255 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, December 18 (KNS-KCNA) -- Yi Chin-kyu, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), issued a talk on December 17 in connection with the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique moved democrat Kim Tae-chung to the hospital attached to Seoul University from the Chongju prison on December 16 and is now advertising this step as if it were a "generous one."

He branded this step as one more clumsy trick of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique to mislead public opinion at home and abroad and deliver itself from its predicament on the orders of the U.S. imperialist master and a dirty scheme to prolong its remaining days.

No matter what ruse the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique may resort to at the dictates of the U.S. imperialists, it can never conceal its ugly nature as a most brutal butcher and military hooligan, he said, and went on: The Chon Tu-hwan clique must give up its sinister trick, unconditionally and immediately release Kim Tae-chung and fully ensure freedom of social and political activities to him.

It must also immediately release all the political prisoners including those involved in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan and so brothers and stop the fascist suppression at once. [as received]

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must bear full responsibility for the fascist suppression and murderous atrocities and step down from "power" without delay, as demanded by the people.

The U.S. imperialists must stop encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan clique to prolong its remaining days and take their hands off Korea at once.

And the Japanese authorities must take responsible steps to help Kim Tae-chung recover his original state before his abduction and stop all acts helpful to the fascist outrages of the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

TURKISH PRESIDENT EVREN VISITS FOR TALKS

SK200944 Seoul YONHAP in English 0734 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 20 (YONHAP) -- Turkish President Kenan Evren arrived here Monday for a four-day state visit, which is expected to boost the economic as well as political cooperation between the two friendly nations, allies during the Korean war.

Upon landing at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport on a relatively mild winter day, Evren and his party received a full-protocol, red carpet welcome by President and Mrs. Chon Tu-hwan and other leaders of the Korean Government.

Chon and Evren will confer Tuesday on ways to expand Korean-Turkish cooperative relations including the possibility of Korean participation in Turkish development projects, Korean officials said. The two leaders, according to the officials, will also review overall bilateral and international relations.

A member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and one of the 16 nations to send troops to fight on behalf of South Korea during the Korean conflict (1950-53), Turkey has been a supporter of South Korea in the international arena, and Evren's visit reinforces Ankara's commitment to such support.

On bilateral economic cooperation, according to the officials, the two leaders will explore the potential for Korean-Turkish cooperation in such areas as agriculture, energy, mining, transportation and communications through trade, joint venture or technological transfer.

Korea exported 49.3 million U.S. dollars worth of goods including fertilizer, textiles and electric appliances to Turkey in 1980, the latest year for which official statistics are available, and Turkey exported 14.8 million dollars of products to Korea, including tobacco and non-metallic tools.

While in Korea, Evren is also to meet with leading Korean businessmen and visit some of Korea's thriving industrial complexes.

A former military general, Evren served in Korea with Turkish troops following the Korean war. He is making this visit at Chon's invitation, conveyed to him by No Tae-u, home affairs minister, who visited Ankara last December as special envoy of the Korean president.

Korea is the third stop on Evren's Asian tour following China and Indonesia. The Turkish president will also visit Bangladesh after Korea on the last leg of his current trip.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON KIM TAE-CHUNG RELEASE

Desire To See Family

OW180353 Tokyo KYODO in English 0319 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Seoul, Dec 18, KYODO -- Political dissident Kim Tae-chung has told the government he will refuse to go to the United States unless he is allowed to meet his relatives and supporters before departure, his aides said Saturday. Kim made this known when he met his first son, Kim Hong-il, Friday night.

Kim was quoted as saying although he is being expelled, he does not want to leave his motherland without a word of farewell to his relatives and supporters. "Unless that is realized, I will not go out of this country," he said.

Informed sources said the government is seeking his Seoul departure next Thursday so that it could take amnesty actions on other political prisoners by the end of this year.

## DJP Leader's Comments

SK190737 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 19 Dec 82 p 2

[From the column "Stroll on Political Avenue"]

[Text] Saying "the measures taken to transfer Kim Tae-chung to a hospital ward was a display of the humanitarian, conciliatory spirit of President Chon Tu-hwan," Kwon Ik-hyon, secretary general of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), in his encouraging commencement address on 18 December at the party central political seminary, further explained that "this action shows that the DJP has put down firm enough roots to help such a measure."

Saying "the days are gone when people who harangue in the Assembly are held as heroes," Secretary General Kwon stressed that "this new political climate should spread beyond central political stages down to the provincial political scenes."

## KOREA TIMES Editorial

SK170009 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Dec 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Kim Tae-chung's Release"]

[Text] While Seoul was blanketed by the season's first snowfall, locally called "propitious snow," a welcome announcement was made by the government yesterday, granting clemency for Kim Tae-chung, former opposition political leader serving a 20-year prison term.

He was moved from a provincial prison to a general hospital in Seoul and moreover granted an opportunity for medical treatment in the United States. Legal steps are to follow for his exit, expected next week, possibly resulting in his suspended sentence.

Kim's release from years of confinement is indeed an encouraging development for the much-discussed national reconciliation, a crucial element for the nation's renewed dynamism to achieve further progress in sociopolitical sectors as well as the economy.

As the announcement noted, the action reflects a forward posture, liquidating vestiges of the "old era," and humanitarian magnanimity of the government under the Fifth Republic, which is about to enter its third year. In this connection, the government has also made it public that measures are under study to grant opportunities, for participation in national development, to those charged with their parts in a seditious conspiracy led by Kim Tae-chung and the Kwangju turmoil, both in early 1980, and similar cases which occurred under the Fourth Republic of the 1970's and during the ensuing transitional period of social unrest. Of them all, the case of Kim Tae-chung stands out because of implications, both internal and external.

An opposition candidate in the 1971 presidential election under the Third Republic, Kim became an international figure of controversy with his kidnapping in Tokyo two years later. After several political ups and downs, he was charged with a host of violations including conspiracy of insurrection during the tumultuous transitional period. He was subsequently sentenced to death.

But in January 1981, President Chon Tu-hwan commuted the capital punishment to life term upon a plea for clemency from the convicted. Last March, on the Fifth Republic's first anniversary, another presidential amnesty reduced Kim's term to 20 years. The measure also affected more than 2,800 others, most charged with offenses in the days preceding the new government.

The latest clemency, permitting Kim not only to move out of confinement but also to go abroad, is a bold action that would have the power to heal scars from the past and contribute to national unity.

Particularly noteworthy is that the magnanimity has as much political implication, if not more than, as its humanitarian aspect. It testifies to political stability and maturity and moreover firm confidence which the government leadership has gained the last two years. This is also in line with the government's liberalization policy to boost domestic progress and outreach of international cooperation as well.

The government action indeed provides a precious momentum for national reconciliation and solidarity for a "second takeoff," encompassing both socioeconomic and political developments.

KOREA HERALD Editorial

SK170357 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Dec 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Clemency for Kim Tae-chung"]

[Text] The transfer of Kim Tae-chung, a former opposition leader convicted of scheming internal disturbances, from prison to hospital is an encouraging act of leniency in light of the continuing need for national harmony. What is further encouraging is the fact that the government is seriously exploring the possibility of mercy for others doing time for their offenses during the chaotic days that preceded the birth of the Fifth Republic, including the Kwangju revolt of May 1980.

Clemency for Kim does not end there; he is likely to leave the country, together with his family, for the United States next week to get medical care for his long-plaguing ailment. Legal procedures for his trip are under study and the authorities reportedly see no problems in permitting his departure for the United States.

What underlines all this leniency is the government's magnanimity prodded by humanitarian considerations and by the growing political maturity of the present administration. No doubt, President Chon Tu-hwan's earnest wish for national harmony underlies the forebearance shown to Kim. This is apparent in the decision to remove Kim from prison not because his illness went from bad to worse, but in consideration of his and his family's wishes.

In effect, the government has taken, since its inauguration two years ago, a series of lenient measures toward those serving a term for violations before the birth of the present Fifth Republic. Needless to say, all those pardons, paroles and mitigations represented the government's strong desire to do away with the political blemishes of the past and open the door for all to join in the new republic's struggle to achieve its major goals -- democracy, welfare and justice.

This policy has taken further strides in the mercy granted to Kim who violated the National Security Law or other security-related codes. The action on Kim has particular importance for it nearly concludes the disposition of the traumatic aftermath of the Kwangju incident, a rare tragic occurrence in the nation's history. The clemency will thus contribute to consolidating the nation's unity in purpose which, in turn, will spur our efforts toward the realization of common aspirations. As reflected by the generosity shown to Kim, the political base of the Fifth Republic has firmed to the extent that the government can dispose of the lingering residue of the old problem.

To all appearances, indeed, the clemency for Kim marks a resolute liquidation of the vestiges of the chaotic past preceding the present government. His offense and the subsequent dealing with it capped the difficult period of the nation with further complications deriving largely from different interpretations of the Korean situation by some foreign quarters.

Now that the vexing traces of the unfortunate past are behind us, it behooves the people in all walks of life to solidify and enhance their forward-looking posture. The challenges facing the nation today in national security and economy will be met only with a greater pool of wisdom and energy of the nation.

Kim, and other beneficiaries, for that matter, of the government's clemency will do a sizable service to the nation by helping the cause of the republic.

#### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CONCLUDES SESSION 17 DEC

SK180206 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] The 114th regular National Assembly session was closed yesterday after its 90-day activity, which is highlighted by a unanimous approval of the budget bill for fiscal 1983 scaled at 10,416.7 billion won, slashed by 100.3 billion won from the proposed figure.

During its session, the house handled a total of 149 bills, including 113 law bills, 24 motions and five resolutions. However, it has referred 45 bills, including opposition-initiated "political bills" and a controversial "resources management law" bill, to the next session.

The Assembly plans to convene an extraordinary meeting in mid-January to hear the government policy statement for 1983.

Major bills that got through the just-ended regular sitting included a ruling Democratic Justice Party's modified version of the government-presented law bill concerning the real name financial transaction system and amendments to six tax laws.

The DJP revision bill of the "real name" law bill, which was the center of bipartisan disputes during the house session, was endorsed by votes of 149-106 in the last day's plenary meeting. Thus, the controversial new economic formula will be put into practice some time after 1986 instead of the originally projected Jan. 1 next year.

The Assembly had suffered much difficulty in deliberating the next year's money program since it was a deficit one requiring the sales of government bonds amounting to a total of 550 billion won. But, the rival parties reduced the scope of expected red figures by cutting the envisioned issuance of bonds by about 200 billion won through hard-won compromise terms.

#### PRESIDENT HOSTS RECEPTION FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

SK180210 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday Korea would become a politically advanced nation before long, if "politics are developed through dialogue progressively." The past excessive confrontation between political leaders was an impediment to smooth political development, and the government had no choice but to take stiff measures, making it impossible to foster democracy, he said.

At a reception marking the end of the 90-day regular National Assembly session, the president said that the incumbent assembly has developed into a productive body working for the people's welfare, by operating the regular session in a smooth manner.

Chon also said that the government will intensify social reform efforts next year, disclosing public servants' possible corruption to the people, whatever their ranks may be. He warned that if corruption is left unchecked, an atmosphere of mistrust, hampering national development, would inhibit progress.

The reception held at the Assembly Rotunda Hall was attended by First Lady Yi Sun-cha, Speaker Chong Nae-hyok, leaders of major political parties and foreign ambassadors. Earlier in the day, he expressed his firm resolution for social reform society within his term of office.

Talking with 199 persons involved in social reform over tea at Chongwadae, he said he is in a good position to do so because he became president without being previously entangled in politics. Twenty-eight of the participants were decorated by the president. He said the realization of social justice will serve as the foundation for the construction of a democratic welfare state and improve the people's standard of living.

Saying that corruption related with power mongering is being wiped out and the sense or privilege is disappearing among those in leadership position, he urged the people to actively participate in the social reform movement. He also pointed out the sharp decrease in bribery and entrepreneurs pursuing their own interests by employing all methods. It is a very encouraging sign that social injustices are disappearing and that a sense of order and a respect for law are taking root in the nation's everyday life, he said.

The government, he said, cannot drive out all the negative aspects still existing among the people and society in a day or two by force or by changing laws and systems. He emphasized that the short cut to the realization of a just society is for each citizen to make strenuous efforts to improve himself.

Saying mutual trust will be restored in society when there is no injustice and corruption, the president told the social reform workers to stick to the rectification of injustices.

#### 1983 ENERGY SUPPLY-DEMAND PROGRAM SET UP

SK160225 Seoul YONHAP in English 0209 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 16 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Government has worked out a comprehensive energy supply-demand program for next year calling for increasing crude oil imports by 10 barrels to 168 million barrels.

The program released Wednesday by the Energy-Resources Ministry also increased coal production by 300,000 tons to 20 million tons. Coal production, however, would still remain 700,000 tons short of the long-term goal set at an earlier date by the government.

Electricity generating capacity is to reach 40.7 billion KW/H, up to 4.6 billion KW/H from this year, the program said. Oil product imports, however, would be decreased by seven million barrels from this year to 14 million barrels.

Korea's third nuclear power plant will be put into operations next March, a main factor for the decrease of the demand for the Bunker C oil.

According to the program, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) imports, including propane and butane, will be raised by 180,000 tons to 330,000 tons.

MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SRV VISIT

BKL81026 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] A high-ranking PRK military delegation led by Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense, chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, left Phnom Penh at 0830 on December for an official friendship visit to the SRV.

Seeing the delegation off at Pocheotong Airport were, among others, Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; female Comrade Men Saman, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Kong Korm, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Vany Kaon, member of the Council of State and secretary general of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association; and many cadres from the Defense Ministry. Also on hand at the airport were Comrade Ngo Dien, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Kampuchea; and Comrade Vu Nha, military attache of the Vietnamese Embassy in Kampuchea.

Arrival in Hanoi

BK200757 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0424 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Dec (SPK) -- The PRK high-ranking military delegation led by Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and defense minister, arrived in Hanoi on Saturday, 18 December, for an official friendship visit to Vietnam.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Gen Tran Van Quang, deputy minister of defense; Gen Dang Vu Hiep, member of the VCP Central Committee and deputy director of the General Political Department; Gen Doan Tue, deputy chief-of-staff of the VPA; and other high-ranking Vietnamese officers.

Minister Bou Thang and his delegation arrived at the guest residence by an official convoy and were welcomed by Gen Van Tien Dung, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and defense minister; Gen Chu Huy Man, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and director of the General Political Department; Gen Hoang Van Thai, member of the VCP Central Committee and deputy defense minister; and Gen Le Trong Tan, member of the VCP Central Committee and VPA chief-of-staff.

The presence of Hoang Anh Tuan, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Nguyen Van Trong, vice chairman of the external relations section of the VCP Central Committee, was noted among others. Sieng Saran, the PRK ambassador to Vietnam, was also present there.

Immediately after their arrival, Minister Bou Thang and his delegation were received by Vietnamese generals and officials. In the name of cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese armed forces, Gen Van Tien Dung welcomed the delegation.

HENG SAMRIN, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN MOSCOW

BK200600 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0447 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Dec (SPK) -- The high-ranking KPRP and state delegation led by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, arrived in Moscow on 17 December to attend the celebration of the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR.

Leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet Government welcomed General Secretary Heng Samrin and his delegation. Hor Nam Hong, the PRK ambassador to the Soviet Union, went to the airport to welcome the delegation. Vietnamese Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem and the Lao acting Charge d'Affaires to the USSR Veng Saysana were also present.

CHEA SIM RECEIVES FOREIGN ENVOYS IN PHNOM PENH

Polish Ambassador Pays Call

BK181130 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Excerpt] At Chamka Mon State Palace at 0800 on 17 December, Comrade Ludwig Klokowski, Polish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Kampuchea, paid a courtesy call on Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council.

During the call, Comrade Ludwig Klokowski informed Comrade Chea Sim about the Polish National Assembly, which has fulfilled its tasks in solving tension in Poland caused by the imperialists' interference. The comrade stressed: The situation in Poland has now improved thanks to the correct struggle of the Polish party, government and people's army. In fact, recently the Polish National Assembly promulgated a new law giving all power to the Council of State. The martial law will be abrogated soon and production is developing. As for foreign policy, the Polish People's Republic has good relations and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, particularly Kampuchea.

In his reply, Comrade Chea Sim said: The brilliant success of the Polish party, government and people constitutes a good experience for the Kampuchean party, government and people as well as other fraternal socialist countries. The Kampuchean people warmly welcome this success.

The comrade stressed that the Kampuchean-Polish solidarity, friendship and cooperation have been vigorously strengthened and expanded. At the same time, the comrade spoke on the great victories scored by the Kampuchean revolution in national defense and construction during the 4 years since the liberation. The comrade also exposed the perfidious maneuvers of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces in establishing the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea with Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan as the ringleaders in an attempt to cover up the evil face of the genocidal Pol Pot-Teng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and to renew the massacre of the Kampuchean people.

The comrade stressed: No matter what maneuver the enemy will resort to, the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible.

In conclusion, Comrade Ludwig Klokowski presented Comrade Chea Sim with decorations commemorating the centennial of the founding of the Polish workers' communist movement.

Talks With Cuban Envoy

BK181014 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1429 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Dec (SPK) -- Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly, received in Phnom Penh this morning Orestes Quintana Marquez, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Cuba to Kampuchea.

Chairman Chea Sim expressed his joy to see the fruitful development of the relations of solidarity and cooperation between Cuba and Kampuchea and high appreciation for Cuban assistance in the fields of health and agriculture.

He denounced the U.S. imperialists and Chinese expansionists as well as the ASEAN reactionaries -- particularly Thailand -- who have sustained the Khmer reactionaries Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan, who are hiding under the label of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" aimed at opposing the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. However, for the past 4 years, the enemies of the Kampuchean people have not been able to hinder the Kampuchean revolution, Chea Sim stressed.

The chairman of the National Assembly highlighted the success achieved in all fields by the Kampuchean people. He affirmed that this success was due to the assistance of socialist countries -- in particular Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, Cuba and progressive peoples the world over. He relayed -- through the intermediary of the Cuban ambassador -- his best wishes to Fidel Castro and other leaders of the party, state and National Assembly, as well as to the Cuban people.

Orestes Quintana Marquez thanked the party, government and the Kampuchean people for the facilities they have granted to Cuban specialists in Kampuchea and their support for the Cuban people. He stressed that the Government of Cuba is prepared to assist Kampuchea in fields ranging from health to agriculture and other fields, and to do all it could to inform international opinion of the Pol Pot genocidal clique's crimes.

#### LEADEKS SEND GREETINGS TO MONGOLIAN COUNTERPARTS

BK181024 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0402 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Dec (SPK) -- On the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the Kampuchea-Mongolia Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, the PRK leaders sent their "profound and warm congratulations" to Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; and to J. Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia.

In their message, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; and Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers, said:

This very important treaty marked a new deepening of the friendly relations between our two peoples which had not existed before in the history of our two countries. On the basis of that treaty, we will put all our efforts and potential into further developing the multi-sided cooperation between our two countries in the interest of our two peoples, thus actively contributing to the strengthening of peace and stability in Asia and the world in order to fight against the imperialists, expansionist-hegemonist aggressors, and other reactionary forces.

Taking the opportunity on this occasion, we wish the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, government and valiant Mongol workers new and brilliant socialist achievements, and that the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our two peoples will last forever.

#### PRK NOTES FIGHTING WITH REBEL ELEMENTS

BK170939 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Excerpt] With the full support of the U.S. imperialists and Beijing expansionists, the Thai authorities stubbornly continue to violate our Kampuchean territory.

They have sent L-19, C-47, OV-10 and F-5 aircraft to intrude 2 to 3 km deep into our airspace on 13 occasions over the Malai and Yeang Kangkum areas in Battambang Province, Anlung Veng and Trapeang Kol areas in Preah Vihear Province and the areas north of Koh Kong Province. At sea, they sent armed vessels to catch fish in our territorial waters on 250 occasions. Worse still, they fired 120, 100 and 105-mm artillery shells into our territory 51 times, causing losses to our people's property and damaging their houses. They fired 12 barrages onto Hills 343, 172-A and 199 in western Koh Kong Province, 18 other barrages onto the area west of Smat Deng in Pursat Province and 21 other barrages onto Ta Sanh, Samlot, Komrieng, Poipet, Ampil and Anlung Veng in Battambang and Preah Vihear Provinces.

At the same time, Pol Pot remnants and the reactionary Khmers of all stripes crossed over in small groups into our territory in an attempt to commit subversive activities and loot our people's property. However, all of their activities were crushed and duly punished by our regular, regional and militia forces and people. On 3 December, our armed forces in an area 18 km north of Region 6 in Pursat Province surrounded a group of bandits who had crossed over from the Thai side of the border. They killed six enemy elements on the spot and seized two AK's. On the same day in Khleng Por commune, Thmar Puok District, Battambang Province, a group of bandits attempting to loot our people were surrounded by our armed forces and people. Eight of them were arrested and an AK was seized. A day earlier, we crushed 7 enemy elements and seized 7 AK's in an area 12 km south of Poipet. On the same day in the area west of Samraong District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, our armed forces in close cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer forces surrounded and crushed 37 enemy elements and seized 15 assorted weapons, 43 60-mm mortar shells, 28 B-40 and B-41 rounds and 6 handgrenades. On 7 December, our armed forces crushed seven enemy elements who crossed over from the other side of the border into (Spean Chhop), 25 km west of Smat Deng. We also seized five AK's and a large quantity of documents. The survivors fled back to the Thai side.

Aside from their combat activities, our revolutionary armed forces have paid attention to urging enemy elements to turn themselves over to the revolutionary authorities. According to statistics received this week, 12 Pol Pot elements surrendered and 288 misled people turned themselves to the revolutionary authorities. They also brought 13 assorted weapons to the authorities.

SPK REFUTES THAI CHARGE ON ATTACK ON BUS

BK091508 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1430 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Dec (SPK) -- According to AFP quoting Thai military sources, "soldiers of the Phnom Penh government" fired at a bus, killing two Thai soldiers and wounding a dozen civilians at Khlong Yai, in Thailand's Trat Province, some 800 meters from the Thai-Kampuchean border on 7 December.

The Kampuchean press agency SPK is authorized to refute this mendacious report.

It is a slander that Thailand uses as a pretext to launch armed provocative acts against Kampuchean territory.

LPDR OFFICIALS MARK 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF USSR

## Phomvihan Leaves for USSR

BK200031 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] On the morning of 19 December, a delegation of the LPRP and the LPDR Government led by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, General Secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, left by a special plane to attend the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR scheduled to be held from 21 to 22 December in Moscow, capital of the USSR.

On hand to see the comrade general secretary and his party off at Wattai Airport were Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the LPDR and chairman of the SPC and of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] Central Committee; Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the SPC; Comrade Khamsouk Keola, vice chairman and secretary general of the SPC; Souvanna Phouma, government adviser; Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; other comrade members and alternate members of the party Central Committee; ministers and deputy ministers; and members of the SPC and of the LFNC Central Committee.

Comrade Vladimir Sobchenko, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, and many senior officials of the embassy were also present at the airport.

## Committee Set Up

BK190422 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] To join with the fraternal Soviet people in celebrating the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR on 30 December 1982, the LPRP Central Committee has set up an organizing committee for the celebration of this significant and historic day.

The committee is composed of:

- 1) Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of state and chairman of the Supreme People's Council, as chairman; 2) Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, as vice chairman; 3) Comrade Sisana Sisan, member of the LPRP Central Committee and minister of culture, as member; 4) Mrs Thongvin Phomvihan, member of the LPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union Central Committee, as member; 5) Mrs Phetsamon Lasasimma, member of the LPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Patriotic Lao Women's Association, as member; 6) Comrade Choummali Sai-Gnakon, member of the LPRP Central Committee and deputy minister of national defense, as member; 7) Comrade Asang Laoli, member of the LPRP Central Committee and deputy minister of interior, as member; 8) Comrade Singkapo Sikhottchounlamani, chairman of the Lao Committee for the Defense of World Peace, as member; 9) Comrade Leuam Insisiangmai, member of the Supreme People's Council Standing Committee and vice chairman of the Lao-Soviet Friendship Association, as member.

10) Comrade Phao Phimphachan, chairman of the Vientiane Municipal Administrative Committee, as member; 11) Comrade Khamma Phomkong, vice chairman of the Propaganda and Training Board of the LPRP Central Committee, as member; 12) Comrade Somboun Nobountham, vice chairman of the Federation of Lao Trade Unions, as member; 13) Comrade Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy minister of foreign affairs, as member; and 14) Comrade Khamasai Souphanouvong, deputy minister attached to the Office of Chairman of the Council of Ministers, as member.

SOUPHANOUVONG CONGRATULATES ALIA ON ELECTION

AU111822 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 4 Dec 82 p 3

[Message of congratulations to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the Albanian People's Assembly, from Souphanouvong, LPDR President and chairman of the High People's Assembly -- date not given]

[Text] I send you my warm congratulations on your election to the position of chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. I am convinced that the relations of friendship between Albania and Laos will increasingly develop in the service of peace and socialism. I wish you, comrade chairman, good health and new successes in your responsible mission.

KAMPHAI BOUPHA, ROMANIA'S ANDREI MARK TIES

BK190633 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 000 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Recently, Comrade Khamphai Boupha, acting minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR, sent a greetings message to Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in Bucharest. The message reads as follows:

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the LPDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania, I would like to extend warm greetings to you, comrade, and through you, to the government and fraternal people of Romania. I am convinced that the friendship and relations of fraternity between the LPDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania will be further promoted and expanded in the interests of the Lao and Romanian peoples and in the interest of peace and socialism.

On this glorious occasion, I wish you, comrade, good health and new success in your noble cause. I also wish the fraternal Romanian people brilliant success in building developed socialism in Romania.

On the same occasion, Comrade Foreign Affairs Minister Stefan Andrei also sent a greetings message to Comrade Khamphai Boupha. The message reads as follows:

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the LPDR, I would like to convey cordial greetings to you, comrade, and through you, to the government and fraternal people of Laos. I am convinced that the friendly relations of fraternity between our two countries will be further enhanced on the basis of the spirit of the high-level meetings and talks between Bucharest and Vientiane in the interests of the Romanian and Lao peoples and for the cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world.

I take this occasion to wish you, comrade, good health and success in your noble cause. I also wish the Lao people still greater success in building socialism in the LPDR.

LEADERS RECEIVE GREETINGS FROM IRAN, U.S., EGYPT

BK190411 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] On the occasion of the seventh founding anniversary of the LPDR, President Souphanouvong recently received greetings messages from Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'I, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Ronald Reagan, president of the United States.

On the same occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, and Khamphai Boupha, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, also received greetings messages from Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister responsible for foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt; and George Shultz, secretary of state of the United States.

ARTICLE NOTES 1982 CONSTRUCTION WORK, AID

BK171338 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1000 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Feature article: "Success of Construction of Economic Foundations in 1982"]

[Summary] "Respected listeners, the task of constructing economic foundations is one of the essential tasks on the path of advancing toward socialism. It is being implemented in accordance with the plan for building basic establishments approved by the State Planning Committee and the Council of Ministers in 1982 -- the second year of the first 5-year State Plan. The cadres and workers of the Ministry of Construction, which is responsible for the task, have energetically and persistently fulfilled their task by 98 percent of the overall plan."

The communications service has continued to build Route No. 9 and has completed the installation of drainage tunnels from marker no. 30 to marker no. 130. Bridges are being constructed over the Nam Ngum and Nam Kading Rivers with the cooperation of the Soviet Union. In addition to the construction work, a total of 5,000 tons of construction material have been transported from Danang to bridge construction sites. Meanwhile, 200 technical cadres have been trained. Preparations have been completed for the construction on Route No. 9 of the Sesamsoi bridge, with the cooperation of Hungary, and the Sesammouak and Sekhoumkan bridges, with the cooperation of Czechoslovakia. The soil survey for the Sebanghiang bridge on Route No. 9 has been completed with the cooperation of Poland.

Regarding production and housing construction in 1982, our cadres and workers have continued to build living quarters for students of the intermediate-level communication school at Sokpalouang and to repair the construction school at Dongpalan, Vientiane Province. In addition, they have "completed the construction of a ground satellite station and an agricultural machinery repair shop with Soviet assistance and cooperation." They have also continued the construction of various establishments with Soviet cooperation, such as a 150-bed hospital, vocational schools, a 150-KW radio broadcasting station, and a Mongolian-assisted 60-bed hospital in Phon Savan.

FOREIGN MINISTRY URGES NORMALIZED USSR-PRC TIES

BK181000 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 18 Dec 82

[17 December press briefing by Foreign Ministry Information Department Director General Chet Sutcharitkun -- recorded]

[Text] I want to inform you that the Sino-Soviet normalization efforts are a very important topic of interest to Thailand which Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong discussed with Soviet officials. Negotiations between the Soviet Union and China on the normalization of relations are currently an issue of extreme importance. The three Chinese conditions for the normalization of relations with the Soviet Union are: 1) the removal of Soviet troops from the Chinese border; 2) the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan; and 3) the discontinuation of Soviet assistance for Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea.

In this light, the Soviet-Chinese negotiations are important, for if these two countries could normalize relations and eliminate doubts about each other, and if the Soviet Union discontinued or reduced the level of assistance to Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea, this would directly influence the resolution of the Kampuchean problem. One result of this would be that Vietnam would not be able to occupy Kampuchea at the level it can at present. The Soviet assistance to Vietnam now amounts to \$5-6 million daily.

It is now an appropriate time for the Soviet Union to contemplate in what way and how much it will benefit from an improvement in relations with the PRC. It is clear the Soviet Union would benefit from not having to station millions of troops on the Chinese border, which would save considerable expense. In addition, the normalization of relations with the PRC would help resolve the Kampuchean problem in that Vietnam would not be able to maintain its troops in Kampuchea and thus would be compelled to withdraw them from Kampuchea. At the same time, the Soviet Union would be viewed as having contributed to the restoration of peace and stability to Southeast Asia, which is an issue to which the ASEAN countries attach the greatest importance.

SPOKESMAN NOTES ADVANTAGES OF SEA LAW PACT

BK180940 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Thailand will receive a number of benefits from signing the UN convention of the Law of the Sea. Speaking to pressmen, Director-General of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department Chet Sutcharitkun said Thailand will benefit from projection of the rights to its territorial waters, its fisheries and environment. He said a majority of the UN members had already ratified the documents. The convention will take effect 1 year after its ratification by (?at least 60 nations). It was approved on 30 April by a vote of 130 with 4 against and 17 abstentions.

The convention gives coastal countries rights to territorial waters to 12 miles from shore and an exclusive economic zone extending 200 miles. The region outside the territorial seas and the exclusive economic zone is called the common heritage of mankind.

TROOPS AT KAMPUCHEAN BORDER PLACED ON ALERT

BK180552 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Dec 82 p 20

[Text] Ta Phraya -- Thai troops near the Kampuchean border have been put on alert following the latest round of fighting inside Kampuchea which yesterday moved into its third day, field military sources said.

The sources said that as fighting opposite Nong Chan, Nong Samet, and Sa-Ngae villages intensified, the Second Army Division responsible for guarding the Prachin Buri border was put on alert for any spillover.

Son Sann and Sihanoukist guerrillas reportedly launched a fierce attack on Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin troops some seven to 10 kilometres from the border. The Vietnamese are reported to be moving reinforcements and artillery from Thmar Puck, some 20 kilometres from the Thai border north of Ta Phraya District, into the battle zone.

According to the sources, movement of troops from the Vietnamese Second Border Defence Regiment, who patrol the area near the Thai border opposite Aranyaprathet, has also been detected. The sources added that Thai troops with the Second Army Region, responsible for security along the Si Sa Ket, Buri-Ram, and Surin borders with Kampuchea, have also been placed on alert.

Meanwhile, heavy fighting has continued into the seventh day on Highway 502 near the Phanom Mak Hoeun mountain in Kampuchea, south of Aranyaprathet. Khmer Rouge guerrillas and Heng Samrin forces were engaged in rocket and mortar duels from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. The site of the clash was only five kilometres from the Thai border.

Both the Khmer Rouge and the Vietnamese are pouring reinforcements into the battle, the sources said. However, Thai villagers along the border area did not suffer any injuries in yesterday's clashes. Thai soldiers are at present protecting farmers in the border area who have just finished harvesting 30 percent of their paddy crops, the sources said.

Meanwhile, Lt-Gen Phat Urailoet, commanding general of the First Army Region, said that there have been no indications that Vietnamese troops would cross over the border into Thai territory in pursuit of the resistance forces. He described the fighting inside Kampuchea as sporadic but said that Thai troops are ready to repulse intruders. He added that he and Army Commander-in-Chief General Athit Kamlang-ek would visit troops at the border before the end of this year.

#### MATICHON ARTICLE VIEWS CPT'S FOURTH CONGRESS

BK140100 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 12-18 Dec 82 pp 15-18, 36

[Article by Weng Tochirakan: "Facts about the Communist Party of Thailand's Fourth Party Congress"]

[Excerpts] According to communist procedures, the so-called mass line must be carried out prior to a meeting, particularly a party congress. That is, lower level organs must meet and gather basic opinions for submission to the higher organs, which will sum up these opinions in a preliminary document. This document will then be returned to the lower organs for consideration before it is again reviewed for debate in the congress.

However, in practice the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] appointed a group of five to seven persons, including the Political Bureau members and CPT theoreticians, to draft the document for debate in the congress. This document is then approved by the congress. In short, the congress merely serves as a rubber stamp, approving documents written by officials appointed by the party. The party never anticipates total opposition to its documents.

In the stage of preparing documents for the congress, the Northeastern Operational Zone proposed a list of its representatives for participation in drafting documents. The reason for this is:

1. The Northeastern Operational Zone is the CPT's largest zone, controls the largest number of the masses, and maintains constant contact with the masses. Thus, it is properly aware of their desires and attitudes. For this reason, the Northeastern Operational Zone is confident that it can properly represent the desires of the masses.

2. The Northeastern Operational Zone is where the demands of the students, intellectuals and nation-loving and democracy-loving people for review of CPT problems surface. Such problems include: the practice of dictatorship within the party, the CPT's complete domination of other parties, the inflexible adoption of basic theories, a foreign policy which tails after China, a policy of complete domination of its united fronts, questionable analysis of Thai society, problems relating to revolution in Thailand, and tactics and strategy.

Intellectuals who proposed a review of operations in the various regions of the country made their proposals known in the northeast. Officials of political parties and patriotic and democratic people in the Committee for Coordinating Patriotic and Democratic Forces organized a seminar in the northeast prior to their defection from the CPT and proposed many reforms.

For this reason, the Northeastern Operational Zone gathered these useful suggestions, which reflected the change in the overall situation, for use in drafting the documents for the congress. However, it was sadly rejected by the old guards who control the party. Thus, it tried to bring these suggestions up at the congress directly.

Udom Sisuwan was the only member of the Political Bureau who agreed with the views of the Northeastern Zone, leading to his severe dispute with others and his refusal to participate in the drafting process and to share responsibility in congressional documents. He also refused to share responsibility with the power-holding group over the old line of thinking.

The Northeastern Zone believed that Thai society has changed, and Udom Sisuwan also believed that basically, capitalistic factors and capitalistic exploitations dominate Thai society more than feudalistic factors and exploitations. The Northeastern Zone felt that Thailand is currently a society of semicolonial capitalism with a small presence of feudalism -- not free capitalism but capitalism with reliance on international monopoly capitalism.

The power-holding group and party theoreticians insisted that Thai society at present is still semicolonial and semifeudal. After heated arguments, they backed down a little, agreeing that Thai society is semicolonial and semifeudal with a growing degree of capitalism.

Because the basic analyses of Thai society by the two groups differ so vastly, issues relating to the revolution are therefore completely different. For example, the semicolonial capitalism side regards monopoly capitalism as its main target and holds the destruction of the monopolistic economic system as the major essence of the revolution. The semicolonial-semifeudal side continues to cling to China's ready-made formula, which targets imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism and regards land revolution as the major essence of the revolution.

Also, there are basic differences on issues of the revolution, tactics, strategy, foreign policy, united front principles and so forth. For this reason, the power-holding, old ideology group hurriedly drafted the document in which it insisted on its analysis of Thai society being semicolonial-semifeudal with a growing degree of capitalism. The other four documents were also drafted by the group.

They are: 1) CPT achievements of the past 20 years; 2) a political report which discusses the internal situation, the domestic situation, the CPT's immediate policy and tasks and duties of CPT members; 3) party regulations; and 4) amendments to draft regulations. It is certain that these documents are basically a copy of the Chinese formula.

Due to heavy government suppression, the CPT could not hold the party-wide congress in one location. Thus, the congress was held in several locations at different times. The location which had the required number of representatives ready would hold its meeting. It was agreed that Wirat Angkhathawon would be the chairman of the committee coordinating the separate congresses in the northeast, the north, the south and the unit in China.

In principle, the congress is the CPT's highest organ of power. While it is in session, everything else is subordinate to it and no individuals can overrule the congress. The Northeast Zone started its congress in late February and finished and held elections in late March, while the north and south opened their congresses in mid-March and closed and held their elections in late April. This enabled the oldliners who coordinated the congress to know the ideology and political line of the Northeast Zone, which sought complete revision of CPT ideology, even before the other zones held their congresses. It provided Wirat with time to quickly lay down counterplans.

The most important item on the congress agenda was the election of the Central Committee. Wirat and the oldliners knew that the Northeast Zone's representatives unanimously supported a new, systematic ideology and thus tried vigorously to safeguard their power and the old system. They shelved the documents of the Northeast Congress and slandered the Northeast Zone as having betrayed the revolution by defecting to the government, hoping to discredit the Northeast Congress in the eyes of the other congresses.

The election in the northeast was completed before the other regions. Knowing this, Wirat instructed the Northeast Congress to forward the election results. Not knowing the intent, the northeast complied and thus enabled Wirat to know that the northeast did not vote for any of the former Political Bureau members, Central Committee members or the oldliners.

This infuriated the power-holding oldliners, who countered by not voting for anyone from the Northeast Zone, with the exception of some old people who they felt they could influence. Also, they voted blindly for the oldliners even though some had previously committed such gross mistakes as engaging in five or six adulterous affairs and even though some of them could not get along with anyone. All this was simply to oust the people from the Northeast Zone completely. For this reason, about 95 percent of the new Central Committee are those who favor the old ideology.

The power-holding oldliners have planted a big time bomb which it cannot defuse. While the resolution of the congress regarding Thai society and problems relating to Thai revolution was a victory for the new ideology group, 95 percent of the new Central Committee were of the old ideology group. Once the congress concluded and the meeting of the new Central Committee was convened, the new Central Committee vehemently attacked the congress' resolutions. The representatives from the northeast could not do much because they were outnumbered by the oldliners on the Central Committee. The oldliners have trampled on the most basic democratic principle -- that the adopted resolution must be respected. They redrafted a new resolution on their own by making a long amendment that does not state that present Thai society is semicolonial capitalism with a presence of feudalism, which was the adopted resolution. Instead, its vaguely worded version implied that Thai society is semicolonial and semifeudal.

Worse yet, the Political Bureau trampled under foot the resolution of the Central Committee by stating the present Thai society is semicolonial while capitalism is growing and feudalism continues to exist. This translates into calling present Thai society semicolonial and semifuedal. However, this was defeated in the congress. To make it appear that what was changed is better, they copied the Northeast Zone's policy in their documents and changed all of the major points.

The transgression of principles, even of basic democratic principles, by Wirat and the oldliners has unavoidably created acute divisions within the CPT. The farmer base continues to leave the revolution. The most evident is the defection of Udom Sisuwat, a senior revolutionary, member of the third Political Bureau and widely known as a member of the current Central Committee.

Various operational zones of the CPT have also continued to dissolve. Recently, all 3,400 members of Zone 444, one of the best zones of the northeast, have declared that they would lay down their arms along with thousands of the masses in the area.

The writer's conclusion is that the current CPT leaders are not treating people in the party or even their own colleagues of long standing democratically. They are doing everything to preserve their pure ideology, allowing no other ideology to form, exist or develop. For this reason, they are practicing an ideological dictatorship. If the leaders who control the entire party now should somehow gain state power, assassination and destruction of those whose ideology does not correspond with their's will take place on a large scale. Mass murders, assassinations, executions, imprisonment, banishment to hard labor, contempt for a person's value as a human and the rationing of essential commodities, which occurred during the Pol Pot and Stalin eras, will take place.

The writer writes out of concern for the fate and interests of the Thai people and Thailand if they should somehow fall victim to the power of an ideology which is no different from ultrarightist fascist dictatorship. Either ultrarightist or ultra-leftist dictatorship will bring disaster to Thailand and the Thai people. A probable way out for the Thai people is a genuinely democratic system in both the economic and political areas which will provide them with true sovereign power to determine their own destiny. Only that will make the slogan "Sovereignty belongs to the Thai people" come true.

#### MINIBUS AMBUSHED NEAR BORDER WITH KAMPUCHEA

BK091458 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 8 Dec 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Trat -- Three people, including a soldier, were killed and nine others wounded when an unidentified force ambushed a pick-up truck on the Khlong Yai-Ban Hat Lek road in Khlong Yai District yesterday, Pol Lt-Col Banchop Wisitsin, chief inspector of Khlong Yai police station said. The incident occurred about five metres (yards) from the border with Kampuchea.

Col Banchop said that at about 9.15 a.m. a number of unidentified persons hiding on a high slope of the Banthat Mountain Range fired RPG's and AK47 bullets at a minibus driven by Sa-At Sangsi at kilometre marker 13 which is only five or six metres from the demarcation line.

Some bullets hit the driver forcing him to lose control of the vehicle and the truck overturned and fell into a roadside ditch. The "opposite forces" fled from the scene into Kampuchea after the attack.

LE DUAN-LED DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO USSR

## Hanoi Farewell Ceremony

BK180822 Hanoi VAN in English 0801 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, (VNA), Dec 18 -- A grand ceremony was held here today to farewell a Vietnamese party and state delegation on a visit to the Soviet Union to attend the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The delegation, led by General Secretary Le Duan, includes Pham Hung, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and foreign minister; Dinh Nho Liem, member of the party CC and ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Present at the farewell were Troung Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and president of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; and others.

Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam B.N. Chaplin and staff members of the Soviet Embassy in Hanoi were also present.

## Arrival in Moscow

OW190741 Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 19 -- The Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, arrived in Moscow yesterday for the 60th anniversary of the U.S.S.R.

The delegation included Pham Hung, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Co Thach, alternate Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs and Dinh Nho Liem, ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Vietnamese guests were welcomed at the airport by G.A. Aliyev, Political Bureau member of the C.P.S.U. and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; V.N. Makeyev, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; N.I. Savinkin, member of the party Central Committee and commission chairman of the party Central Committee; O.B. Rakhamanin, member of the party Central Committee and first vice-chairman of the party Commission for External Relations; and other officials.

TRUONG CHINH, ENVOY ADDRESS USSR RECEPTION

OW181146 Hanoi VNA in English 0747 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 18 -- In his speech delivered at the reception he offered here yesterday evening in honour of the 60th anniversary of the U.S.S.R., Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin said:

"The 60th anniversary of the U.S.S.R. is an important event in the Soviet people's life, a glorious vindication of the correctness of the Leninist policy on nationalities of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and a symbol of the historic achievements of socialism....

"Celebrating the 60th anniversary of the U.S.S.R., all nationalities in our country are deeply conscious that their well-being and future are inseparable from the safeguarding of peace on earth. "Therefore, in the present tense situation caused by U.S. imperialism in collusion with other forces, the objective of the Leninist foreign policy of the C.P.S.U. remains unchanged, i.e. to guarantee a lasting peace and to defend the independence and social progress of all nations.

"The world socialist community resolutely opposes the imperialist policy of arms race and the adventurous intrigues to bring the world to the brink of war. The close alliance and solidarity between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea is an important factor of peace and stability in Southeast Asia".

He continues: "The relations between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are developing along the main trend of history and contributing to the independence, freedom and peace to other nations.

"That happened during the hard years of war. That is still true today when the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is solving its problems of socialist construction and endeavouring to implement the resolutions of the 5th congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam in complex circumstances.

"That will be true in the future, too, because the fraternal relations between our two parties, our two countries and our two peoples will become firmer with every passing day.

"On the international arena, the Soviet Union and Vietnam are coordinating their actions more and more closely and exerting growing influence on the development of the world situation....

"The Soviet Communists and the entire Soviet people, loyal to the principles of socialist internationalism, will resolutely stand beside the Vietnamese people in their struggle for socialism and for safeguarding the independence of their motherland".

In his reply, President of the Council of State Truong Chinh quotes C.P.S.U. General Secretary Yu. V. Andropov as saying at the plenary meeting of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on November 22: "To guarantee a stable peace, to defend the right of nations to independence and social progress are immutable goals of the foreign policy of the C.P.S.U.".

"Together with all forces of progress and peace all over the world, the Vietnamese people fully support this Leninist foreign policy, the famous peace programme for the eighties as well as the important peace initiatives put forth recently by the Soviet Union aimed at implementing and developing that peace programme.

"On this glorious anniversary, we note with joy that the fraternal friendship and all-sided cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union based on the immutable principles of the Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, has been constantly consolidated and developed.

"Our people firmly believe that by strengthening the solidarity among all nationalities in our country, promoting the special relations with the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, enhancing the friendship and all-sided cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community we will create favourable conditions for new successes in the carrying out of the historic tasks put forth by the fifth congress of our party aimed at successfully building a socialist Vietnam and discharging our international obligations".

FRIENDSHIP, TRADE GROUPS DEPART FOR USSR

OW190035 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 18 -- A delegation of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association left here today for the Soviet Union for the 60th anniversary of the U.S.S.R. It is led by Xuan Thuy, president of the Executive Committee.

A delegation of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions led by Nguyen Duc Thuan, president, also left for Moscow today for the same purpose.

USSR-SRV FISHERY COMMISSION HOLDS MEETING

OW181554 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 18 -- The Vietnam-U.S.S.R. joint commission for fishery cooperation has held its fourth session in Hanoi, reviewing cooperation in 1982 and planning for 1983.

Attending the meeting, which lasted from December 10 to December 17, were Nguyen Hong Can, Vietnamese vice-minister of marine products; his Soviet counterpart, A.N. Gulchenko; and T.T. Luzikov, representative of the Soviet Ministry of Fisheries in Vietnam.

The Soviet delegation also visited state fishery enterprises in the south. It was received by Nguyen Tan Trinh, minister of marine products, and by Tran Quynh, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS DELEGATION VISITS USSR 5-17 DEC

OW181608 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 18 -- A delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Disabled Soldiers and Social Affairs led by its Minister Song Hao paid a visit to the Soviet Union from Dec. 5-17. During its visit, the delegation discussed with the ministries of social protection of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, and concerned offices measures to help the Vietnamese offices of disabled soldiers and social affairs.

AIR DEFENSE UNIT CELEBRATES VICTORY OVER B-52'S

BK161000 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Amid the joyful and enthusiastic atmosphere of the emulation movement to score achievements to celebrate the 38th anniversary of the founding of the VPA, the 10th anniversary of the victory over the U.S. imperialists' B-52 strategic air raid, and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, on 16 December the Air Defense Corps and the Air Force -- two of our armed services -- held a cordial get-together with the command cadres of the two armed services and those comrades who took part in the historic victory 10 years ago. Cadres and combatants of the two armed services were very happy and proud to have a chance to welcome the esteemed Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, who visited them.

Accompanying the comrade general secretary were Sen Gen Van Tien Dung, minister of national defense; and Col Gen Le Trong Tan, chief of the VPA General Staff.

After solicitously asking the commanders of the Air Defense Corps and the Air Force about the training, lives and health of the members of the two armed services, Comrade Le Duan visited an exhibition of the historical objects which had contributed to the victory over the U.S. imperialists' modern air force.

The comrade general secretary heard a briefing, viewed some antiaircraft guns and examined the rockets of the 59th Battalion -- a unit of the 261st Regiment -- which was the first to shoot down a B-52 aircraft over Hanoi on the night of 18 December. After examining MIG airplane No. 4326, which was credited with downing 13 U.S. aircraft, the comrade general secretary gave hero Pham Tuan a big hug and commended our Air Force for having shot down U.S. B-52's.

The comrade was very happy when he approached a radar system of the 45th Company, a unit of the heroic 291st Regiment, which had detected the first group of B-52 aircraft to violate Hanoi airspace and had joined with the northern army and people in shooting down 34 B-52 aircraft and capturing alive 44 U.S. aggressor pilots.

The comrade general secretary, with great emotion, posed for a while in front of a statue of Uncle Ho which describes Uncle Ho's visit to an antiaircraft unit on 19 July 1965. The comrade general secretary, in a jovial mood, gave his opinion on the building of a new Ho Chi Minh statue, saying that it must be built in such a way as to reflect Uncle Ho's special sentiments toward soldiers.

On behalf of cadres and combatants of the two armed services, Maj Gen Hoang Van Khanh, commander of the Air Defense Corps, expressed the joy and elation of all cadres and combatants of the Air Defense Corps and the Air Force over the visit of the comrade general secretary. He reported to the comrade general secretary on the results of the emulation movement to develop the fine character and improve the fighting strength of the armed forces, and on new improvements and progress of the two armed services in the recent past.

He expressed his confidence and profound gratitude for the clear-sighted leadership of the VCP Central Committee led by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Le Duan.

Addressing cadres and combatants of the Air Defense Corps and the Air Force in this solemn but informal get-together, Comrade General Secretary Le Duan joyfully lauded the tremendous victory which was jointly scored 10 years ago by members of the Air Defense Corps and the Air Force, in coordination with other members of the armed forces and the people in the capital. This victory, he said, defeated the U.S. imperialists' B-52 strategic air raid on Hanoi capital, thus winning another resounding Dien Bien Phu battle in the air.

After profoundly analyzing the international and domestic situation during the years of the anti-U.S. resistance, especially during the final days of 1972, the comrade general secretary noted: The heroic victory over the U.S. imperialists' B-52 strategic air raid and the overall victory of our people's anti-U.S. national salvation struggle were the result of our party's clear-sighted leadership and independent, sovereign and creative policies and of Vietnam's military skill. These also reflected the heroic bearing and the resourcefulness of our nation and its efforts to succeed and uphold the fighting tradition built up after 4,000 years of national construction and defense.

The comrade general secretary urged the armed forces to constantly heighten their vigilance against the many perfidious and dangerous maneuvers of the Chinese reactionaries, who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists against our country and the entire Indochinese Peninsula.

He pointed out that it is the duty of the People's Armed Forces to strive to build themselves into an ever-stronger and well-trained army so that they can master all the modern technical and military methods they now have. At the same time, he said the armed forces should serve as a backbone in building the all-people national defense so that it can take firm root everywhere among the people of various strata in every district, village and grassroots-level unit.

He solicitously urged members of the Air Defense Corps and the Air Force and of the People's Armed Forces as a whole to remember that the more they are proud of their past glorious victories, the more they will have to be modest in further steeling themselves, uphold a sense of discipline and collective mastery, preserve and develop their fine character as Uncle Ho's soldiers, and strive to be always worthy of the confidence and love of the people and the party.

#### NGUYEN CO THACH'S VISIT TO INDIA REVIEWED

OW191700 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 19 -- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, head of a Vietnamese Government delegation, successfully concluded an official visit to India from December 16-18.

While there, Minister Nguyen Co Thach paid a floral tribute at the Mahatma Gandhi monument. He was cordially received by President Zail Singh and Vice-President Mohammad Hidayatullah, and held talks with Minister for External Affairs Narasimha Rao on relations between the two countries and the seventh non-aligned summit to be held in New Delhi on international issues of mutual concern.

On December 18 the two foreign ministers signed an agreement on economic and scientific-technical cooperation and on the formation of a joint Vietnam-India economic and scientific-technical commission.

After the signing of the agreement, the commission held its first session.

Based on the principles of independence, quality and mutual benefit, the agreement is aimed at promoting the existing cooperation and planned long-term cooperation. It encourages the concerned organizations in each country to cooperate in communications and transport, particularly railway transport, industry, geology, mineral survey and exploitation, agriculture, scientific-technical trade and other fields. The agreement provides for the establishment of a joint Vietnam-India commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation under the co-chairmanship of the foreign ministers of the two countries; it comes into effect as from December 18 and is valid for 10 years.

Earlier, Dau Ngoc Xuan, vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Nguyen Dinh Phu vice-chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology, members of the Vietnamese delegation, held working sessions with Indian officials. On Dec. 11 the two sides signed a trade protocol for 1983, which provides for a substantial increase in the value of goods exchange over 1981. They also signed a letter on a plan for scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries in 1983-1984. On this occasion, the Indian Government decided to grant loans for 1983 to Vietnam to facilitate the implementation of the cooperation plan.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach held a press conference in the Indian capital yesterday afternoon. He expounded the purpose and result of his visit, and answered questions concerning multi-form cooperation between Vietnam and India as well as on development in Indochina and regional and international issues.

Yesterday evening, the Indian foreign minister gave a reception in honour of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and his party. The two foreign ministers delivered speeches expressing their satisfaction over the development of the friendship and diversified cooperation between the two nations, and their determination to maintain peace and stability in Asia and elsewhere, and bring success to the seventh non-aligned summit to be held in New Delhi in March 1983.

Nguyen Co Thach also gave an interview to All-India Radio, gave a talk at the Indian Centre for Studies on Indochina and attended a get-together held by the All-India Peace and Solidarity Organization (AIPSO).

#### NHAN DAN HAILS INDIA'S DECISION ON KAMPUCHEA

OW200833 Hanoi VNA in English 0732 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 20 -- NHAN DAN today says India's decision not to invite Kampuchea to the coming seventh non-aligned summit in New Delhi is a correct one which helps to maintain the unity and principles of the Non-aligned Movement.

It notes that the Chinese authorities and ultra rightist forces in certain countries are noisily campaigning for Sihanouk's presence at the summit. One of Beijing's dark designs, the paper says, is to enable the Pol Pot butchers, which were expelled from the movement three years ago, to infiltrate it. "Sihanouk -- and instrument of international reaction -- is acting as a front for the genocidal Pol Pot clique to maintain its seat at the United Nations and other organizations. He is in the so-called 'tripartite coalition government', which can neither represent the Kampuchean people nor have any place in Kampuchea," NHAN DAN says.

It continues: "Seeing that the monstrous 'coalition government' will not be accepted, international reactionary forces argue that Sihanouk may attend the summit as one of the founders of the movement. But it is known that the movement has officially recognized only five founders: the late Prime Minister J. Nehru and the late Presidents Sukarno, K. Nkrumah, J.B. Tito and Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. Sihanouk's supporters try to blur all initial participants. Moreover, the movement has never invited any founders to its summits."

The paper continues: "International reactionary forces try to create a dangerous antecedent in order to split the movement and divert it from its fundamental objectives, namely the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism..."

The paper stresses that the Indian Government's decision "fully conforms to the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement," and that the right to represent Kampuchea in the Non-Aligned Movement belongs to the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea headed by President Heng Samrin, elected by the Kampuchean people as their sole authentic and legitimate representative. This government, it adds, has the confidence of the entire Kampuchean people; it has established complete territorial control and is efficiently handling all affairs of the country.

NHAN DAN says: "To contribute to the success of the seventh non-aligned summit, Vietnam, as a responsible member, fully respects the sixth summit's resolution allowing the heads of states and governments of non-aligned countries to decide at the seventh summit the representation of Kampuchea."

"Just public opinion believes," NHAN DAN concludes, "that the Non-Aligned Movement, in its wisdom and with responsibility, will foil all plots of using the disguised genocidal clique to foment trouble, to sow discord and undermine the summit".

SRV, PRK MILITARY LEADERS HOLD TALKS 19 DEC

OW191830 Hanoi VNA in English 1552 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Dec 19--The military delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by Defence Minister Bou Thang today paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum in Hanoi.

The Kampuchean guests also visited the late president's house and (?office). They were accompanied by Lt. General Tran Van Quang, vice minister for national defence, and Sieng Saran, Kampuchean ambassador to Vietnam.

Talks were held between the delegation and leading officials of the Vietnamese Ministry of National Defence. On the Kampuchean side were Bou Thang, Political Bureau member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defence and head of the visiting delegation; Mear Kros, vice-minister of national defence, head of the General Political Department of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army and deputy head of the delegation; Tea Banm, vice-minister of national defence, and other members of the delegation.

On the Vietnamese side were General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister of national defence; Lieutenant-General Tran Van Quang, vice-minister of national defence; Major-General Dang Vu Hiep, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and deputy head of the General Political Department of the Vietnam People's Army and other leading officials of the Defense Ministry.

The two sides compared notes on developments in the two countries and their armed forces and fully agreed on all problems discussed aimed at promoting friendship and cooperation between the two armed forces.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of special friendship between the two peoples and armed forces.

The Kampuchean guests today called on the Hanoi Communist Party and People's Committees and were warmly received by Le Van Luong and [name indistinct], members of the CPV Central Committee, and respectively secretary of the party committee and chairman of the People's Committee.

At the reception, Le Van Luong expressed his joy at the Kampuchean people's achievements over the past four years and wished them greater successes in their national reconstruction.

Bou Thang voiced the Phnom Penh people's profound gratitude to the Hanoians for their effective assistance.

TRANSPORTATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH KAMPUCHEA

OW181629 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 18 -- A protocol on cooperation in transport for 1983 has been signed in Phnom Penh during a visit there from December 10-15 by a delegation of the Vietnam Transit Transport Company headed by Le Gioi, general director of the company.

Le Gioi and Sam Sambath, general director of the Kampuchean export-import, compared notes on the implementation of the agreement on transport between the two countries in 1982 and agreed on measures to implement the agreement on the transportation and exchange of goods in 1983.

VNA DENIES THAI REPORT ON ATTACK ON BUS

BK101458 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1445 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] The Voice of America on 8 December quoted a Thai military spokesman as saying that the Vietnam-led Kampuchean troops crossed the Kampuchea-Thailand border and attacked a bus on Thai territory, killing and wounding a number of persons.

The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to categorically reject this fabrication.

CUBAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Received by Truong Chinh

OW171750 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 17 -- President Truong Chinh this afternoon received a Cuban friendship delegation led by Rene Rodriguez, president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship With the Peoples and of the Cuba-Vietnam Friendship Association.

He warmly welcomed the delegation and told it of the very good impressions he had had during his visit to Cuba at the head of a party and state delegation.

Truong Chinh highly praised the Cuban people for their brilliant achievements in their great revolution under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of Cuba headed by Fidel Castro, and their great contributions to the revolutions of other nations.

In reply Rodriguez expressed profound admiration to the great revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam headed by Le Duan. The reception was very warm with fraternal friendship and militant solidarity.

Cooperation Pact Signed

OW171800 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 17 -- An agreement on cooperation was signed here today between the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association and the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other People on the one hand and the Cuban Institute of Friendship With the People and the Cuban Committee for Solidarity With Vietnam on the other.

Signatories were Hoang Tung, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association; Prof. Hoang Miny Giam, president of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples; and Rene Rodriguez, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship With the Peoples and of the Cuba-Vietnam Friendship Association.

## Delegation Leaves

OW190029 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 18 -- A Cuban friendship delegation left Hanoi today after a fortnight's visit to Vietnam.

The delegation was led by Rene Rodriguez, president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship With the Peoples and of the Cuba-Vietnam Friendship Association.

PHAM VAN DONG SENDS GREETINGS TO ADIL CERCANI

AU111907 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 3 Dec 82 p 3

[Telegram of congratulations to Adil Carcani, chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers, from Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers -- date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of your reappointment as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in the name of the Vietnamese people, the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, as well as in my own name, I convey to you warmest congratulations.

May the friendship and relations of fraternal collaboration between our two peoples and countries continuously grow and develop daily.

I wish you good health and many successes in your important mission.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MEETS IN HANOI 20 DEC

OW200757 Hanoi VNA in English 0740 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 20 -- The National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, 7th legislature, opened its fourth session here this morning at the Ba Dinh conference hall.

President of the Council of State Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, and members of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers attended the session.

After the opening speech by Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho, the National Assembly heard a report of the Council of Ministers presented by Vo Van Kiet, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Commission for Planning, on the implementation of the state plan in 1981-82, the economic and social plan for 1983, the orientation for the efforts from now to 1985 as well as for the improvement of economic management.

The National Assembly also heard a report on the revised "general section" of the criminal law presented by the minister of justice and a report by the National Assembly chairman on the change of personnel in various standing committees of the National Assembly.

TURKISH PRESIDENT EVREN VISITS FOR TALKS

Arrival 17 Dec

BK171337 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] State guest Turkish President Kenan Evren this evening was received by President and Mrs Tien Suharto at Merdeka Palace. Later Vice President and Mrs Adam Malik paid a courtesy call on the Turkish president at the state guest house, where the state guest and his entourage are staying.

Formal talks between President Suharto and President Kenan Evren will be held tomorrow at the state palace after the Turkish president pays a visit to the Kalibata Heroes Cemetery. Economic ministers of both countries will hold separate talks.

The Turkish president and his entourage arrived at the Halim Perdanakusuma International Airport at 1500 and were welcomed by President and Mrs Tien Suharto, Vice President Adam Malik, cabinet ministers and ranking state officials, heads of embassies of friendly countries and the Turkish community in Jakarta.

## Suharto's, Evren's Remarks

TA181707 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] President Kenan Evren has concluded his contacts in Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia. He said that the cooperation agreement signed with Indonesia would increase the commercial and economic relations with that country manifold.

President Evren met the members of the Turkish Embassy in Jakarta this afternoon. He then made a statement on Indonesian television. In his statement, Evren pointed out that there were ties of brotherhood strengthened by history between Turkey and Indonesia, two countries that shared the same moral values. Noting that the international situation was not very bright, President Evren said that he shared the same views with President Suharto on the international problems.

In his statement, Evren discussed the principles of Turkish foreign policy formed within the framework of Ataturk's principle of "peace at home, peace in the world." He said: In line with this principle, Turkey wants to develop its relations and cooperation with all the friendly countries in the world. Turkey wants to see the establishment of a just and lasting peace in its region and in the world.

Evren said that although Turkey and Indonesia had the same aims, they had been able to promote their relations to the desired level. He added: If this is achieved, important contributions will be made not only to bilateral relations but to the Islamic world as well.

In his statement on television, President Evren also discussed the economic relations between the two countries. He explained that Turkey's opportunities and know-how in the fields of economy, industry and technology were at a level that could meet the Indonesian economy's needs. He stressed that especially in the fields of infrastructure, manufacturing industry and agriculture Turkey could help Indonesia. He also noted that if the transportation problems between the two countries were solved, mutual trade could reach a balanced level. President Evren expressed the belief that the economic and technical cooperation agreement signed with Indonesia during his visit would increase their commercial and economic relations manifold.

President Suharto gave a dinner in honor of President Evren this evening. In a toast, President Suharto said that he had held a very useful exchange of views with President Evren on bilateral relations and international questions. Suharto pointed out that the conditions were convenient for developing direct trade and strengthening cultural relations between the two countries, adding that Evren's visit had special importance and was of historic value from this viewpoint. Suharto stated that his people knew Ataturk very well, and that the Indonesia leaders took the founder of the Turkish Republic as their example. On international issues, Suharto stressed that the general economic crisis in the world stemmed from the economic imbalances among the countries, and this was an obstacle to the future of humankind. Suharto said that Indonesia was on the side of the Palestinian people in connection with the Middle East question. He also said that the Iran-Iraq war must come to an end as soon as possible, and the occupation of Afghanistan and Kampuchea lifted.

In a speech at the dinner, President Evren thanked the Indonesians for the close interest and hospitality shown to him and to the Turkish delegation. He said that Turkey's liberation war under Ataturk was effective in the awakening of Asia's oppressed nation, including the Indonesian nation, because that was the first independence war won by a Muslim nation against Western colonialists. Evren recalled that the young Turkish Republic had received great help from Indonesia in bandaging its wounds from the war of independence.

Noting the importance of the solidarity between the two countries historically, and today, President Evren said: Turkey and Indonesia have important geopolitical situations on the world map. Both countries control strategically important straits and waterways in their respective regions. The fact that we are in such key positions sometimes causes us to go through critical periods. You know that in the recent past, Turkey went through such a crisis. Our nation left that period in the past thanks to its intelligence, common sense and loyalty to the basic rights and freedoms.

Later in his speech, President Evren said that the relations between Turkey and Indonesia were pleasing in every field. Referring to the international scene, Evren pointed out that tension and instability continued. He added that the arms race, the fact that the existing problems could not be solved and the emergence of new conflicts were exacerbating the present situation further. The president stressed that the economic crisis in the world, and international terrorism that was trying to destroy the unity of communities, were threatening hopes for a peaceful and stable future.

Evren said that the arms race and the instability between the developed and developing countries must end, and structural and radical solutions found to the economic problems for strengthening international peace. Stressing that international peace and security must be considered as a whole, President Evren noted that it was very important to bring peaceful solutions to the problems and conflicts that lead to tension.

On regional conflicts, President Evren said that Turkey supported Kampuchean issues. Recalling that Turkey had a special interest in the Middle East question, Evren said: The faits accomplis and attacks by Israel which threaten regional security [word indistinct]. On the Iran-Iraq war, Evren expressed the hope that [words indistinct].

Concluding his speech, Evren expressed the belief that the talks in Jakarta would give momentum to the development of cooperation between the two countries. President Evren invited President Suharto to pay an official visit to Turkey.

President Evren will go to Bali Island tomorrow morning for contacts. The president and his delegation will leave Bali for Seoul, the capital of Korea, on Monday morning.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

TA181052 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] President Kenan Evren is continuing his contacts in Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia. An agreement envisaging economic and technical cooperation between Turkey and Indonesia was signed at the end of the official talks held this morning.

This morning President Evren visited the Kalibata Heroes Cemetery and met later with Indonesian President Suharto. The presidents exchanged views on bilateral relations and international problems at the meeting which was held in a sincere atmosphere.

Ercan San, Ali Kirca and Serdar Demir from the Turkish radio and television news center report that the official talks between the Turkish and Indonesian delegations were also held this morning. Minister of State Sermet Refik Pasin and Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen headed the Turkish delegation at the talks. At the meeting between Turkmen and the Indonesian minister of foreign affairs, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, it was noted that there are no political problems between the two countries and that they share the same views concerning international disputes. Turkmen briefed the host minister on the Cyprus problem and Turkish-Greek relations. The Indonesian minister of foreign affairs expressed his views on disarmament and political developments in the Far East.

Pasin and Indonesian Minister of Economics Mitisastro Wijoyo held a meeting on the development of economic relations. Later the economic and technical cooperation agreement was signed, with Pasin signing on behalf of Turkey and Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja for Indonesia.

The agreement envisages cooperation between the two countries in the fields of agriculture, industry, tourism, construction and banking. According to the 5-year agreement, shipping services between the two countries will be established, more frequent participation in fairs will be secured and contacts among businessmen will be stepped up. The joint economic committee that will review the cooperation in these fields will meet annually.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, the Indonesian minister of foreign affairs said that the agreement showed the willingness of the two countries to cooperate. Pasin said that with this agreement the framework of the cooperation between the two countries has been determined. Referring to the necessity of developing countries to cooperate among themselves at this time of economic crisis in the world, Pasin expressed the belief that the agreement will contribute to the rapprochement between the two countries.

Meanwhile, Central Bank Director Osman Siklar met with the director of the Indonesian Central Bank. In a statement on the meeting, Siklar said that cooperation in the field of banking will contribute to increasing the low volume of trade between the two countries. According to the information given by Siklar, a unity of views has been reached to begin contacts to open mutual dollar accounts at the central banks and to begin transactions among commercial banks. The central banks will be able to make uncovered payments within a specific limit. Commercial banks will accept letters of guarantee for credits and exports.

Evren also attended a reception given in his honor by the governor of Jakarta. Evren expressed his thanks for the hospitality shown and said the following: This visit has given us the opportunity to refresh the ties of friendship and brotherhood between the Turkish and Indoensian peoples, which go a long way in history, and to strengthen our relations.

#### Activities in Bali

TA191041 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] President Kenan Evren, on the second leg of his Far East tour, is continuing his contacts in Indonesia. The president and the delegation accompanying him left Jakarta today after concluding talks there and arrived on Bali Island today.

In Bali, President Evren attended a folklore demonstration organized in his honor. Later, the Bali governor hosted the Turkish delegation in a dinner in their honor. President Evren will spend the night in Bali before departing for Seoul, Korea, tomorrow morning.

#### SUHARTO, ICO'S CHATTI DISCUSS MIDDLE EAST ISSUES

BK200933 Jakarta OANA in English 0901 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Jakarta, Dec. 29 (ANTARA/OANA) -- President Suharto shared the same opinion with the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) that the Middle East problem be solved in line with the resolution of the first Arab summit conference in Fez, Morocco, recently. The Arab summit conference, among other things, called for full respect of the rights of the Palestinian people and for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories. President Suharto made the statement in a meeting with visiting Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) Habib Chatti at Bina Graha here Monday.

During the meeting, President Suharto and Habib Chatti discussed various international issues including the Middle East and Afghanistan.

Following the meeting with President Suharto, the ICO organization had issued a resolution calling for the holding of an international meeting to deal with those problems. "We want all those concerned to respect the rights and freedom of the Afghan people," Habib Chatti said. However, Chatti said that the ICO resolution had been rejected by the Soviet Union which preferred that the Babrak Karmal regime be included in the meeting. "ICO does not recognize the Babrak Karmal regime at all," Habib Chatti said.

Habib Chatti also appealed to all Afghan fighters including the group of Mujahidin to take a more decisive role in solving their country's problem.

Born in Tunisia 66 years ago, Habib Chatti was named ICO secretary general in New York in 1977 [year as received].

While in Indonesia Habib Chatti, who arrived here Sunday, is scheduled to visit the towns of Demak, Bali and other areas to make a survey tour of various historic objects.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT

OW190136 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] A Soviet delegation is in town to boost the growing friendship between Moscow and Manila. The delegation landed this afternoon and was met by members of the local RP-Soviet Friendship Society. The delegation is led by Vladimir Ivanovich Tikhonov, the first deputy minister of Merchant Marine of the Soviet Union. The delegation will be here until December 25. On Monday, the delegation will call on the first lady, Mrs Imelda Romualdez Marcos at Malanganang.

VER DISCLOSES COMMUNIST ATTACK PLANS

HK180101 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Philippine Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Favian Ver disclosed yesterday communist rebel plans to stage countrywide attacks on school armories and small military units. He said captured Communist Party and New People's Army documents showed that the strategy is intended for stockpiling arms for a massive counteroffensive. The general noted that communist guerrillas have been launching ambushes of military and civilian militia patrols to get arms.

General Ver also disclosed that 168 government officials and civilians on the blacklists for liquidation by the communists have been eliminated on order of the Communist Party of the Philippines since January this year. The civilians are targeted for assassination for organizing programs to counter the communist propaganda.

NAVY SINKS BOATS OF MUSLIM REBELS IN SULU

HK180109 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 17 Dec

[Text] In the Sulu Sea, Philippine Navy gunboats engaged 3 Muslim rebel boats in a sea battle, sinking all 3 and killing 11 rebels. The rebel boats were about to land arms, ammunition and other items on (?Basilan) Island in Sulu when the gunboats intercepted them. Navy flag officer in command, Rear-Admiral (Simeon Alejandro), said one navy crewman was wounded in the battle. The navy boats recovered part of the rebel cargo.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON WE FORUM CASE

HK180105 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Information Minister Gregorio Cendana said yesterday that the government will prove its case against the WE FORUM newspaper in an open and forthright manner without delay and equivocation. The information minister said it will do this as a token of its regard for the media as an [words indistinct] that must be preserved as a pillar of the working democracy in the new republic.

Cendana told the officers of the Bohol Media Association during its officers' induction in Tagbilaran city that the crackdown against WE FORUM has strengthened rather than diminished freedom of speech in the country. Cendana said the government would do this because it has no reason to fear the (?facts). He said an open society like ours can tolerate such an intellectual heresy and dissent, though it must draw the line against conspiracy. He said the watchword [words indistinct] in cases like this is consciousness.

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